The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,963.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	,, 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
——— including postage	,, 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16 0
——— including postage	,, 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6 0
——— including postage	,, 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0 4
Back Numbers	,, 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	,, 2 8
Third Ditto	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATARA, 1,327 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 6th June 1871, at noon.

	June		June
Leave BOMBAY	6	Leave Madras	19
,, Carwar	8	,, Coconada	21
,, Narakal	10	,, Vizagapatam	22
,, Alleppy	11	,, Bimlipatam	22
,, Tuticorin	12	,, Gopaulpore	23
,, Colombo	13	False Point	24
,, Galle	14	Arrive CALCUTTA	25
,, Negapatam	17		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Nellgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam Ship INDIA, 1,010 tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Tee, R.N., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th June, at noon.

	June		June
Leaves BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSSORAH	30
,, Kurrachee	14	,, Mahomerah	30
,, Guadur	15	,, Fao	30
			July.
,, Muscat	17	,, Bushire	1
,, Bunder Abbas	19	,, Linga	6
,, Linga	21	,, Bunder Abbas	8
,, Bushire	23	,, Muscat	9
,, Fao	25	,, Guadur	11
,, Mahomerah	25	,, Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSSORAH	29	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, 3rd 3rd June 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£7
Suez	36	24	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	35	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	36	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines at Table. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay,

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of July, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

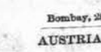
For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 26th May 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch

EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versa.

The SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay, about the 8th JUNE. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 6 cwt. baggage. For Baggage in excess 3 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

To	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£7-13
To Suez	£28	£13-7
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Trieste	£40	£19-0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Adena, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Marseilles, 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a passage trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller for England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £15.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Bombay will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Suez and Alexandria, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class ..... £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., and Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from BOMBAY by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 5th May 1871.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship ROYAL GEORGE, Hamilton, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off BOATS for their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Hamilton will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,

Agents ship Royal George.

Bombay, 26th May 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 6th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA (1,873 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI ..... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 360

To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BEIRA, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. Baker, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 6th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

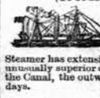
TO SAIL about the 5th proximo, the S. S. TIMSAH, 1,420 tons, Captain Hood, will sail as above, and has room for a few First-class Passengers. For particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE,

VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

(To be despatched hence about 8th proximo.)



THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,254 nett registered tons, 300 H.P., 4 guns, effective, Captain Pearson, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description. Including two days' detention in the Canal, the outward passage was accomplished in thirty-two days.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto Brindisi	£20
Ditto Trieste and Venice	£45
2nd Ditto ditto	£28

—exclusive of Liquors, which, however, can be procured on board. The services of a stewardess are engaged, and special arrangements have been made by Captain Pearson to ensure efficient general attendance to Passengers on board.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay, 24th May 1871. Agents.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he prilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be had on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.

Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract or RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; extensively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from imperfect digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE or QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London, BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Thacker & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongous, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
ech Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM THACKER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, AND FROM MOST STOREKEEPERS IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands,

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG, CALLING AT SINGAPORE.

THE fine S.S. STATESMAN, 1,664 Tons Register, sailing on 10th, can take a few Passengers. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

IN AID OF THE

PERSIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Members of the above Company, by general desire of the Zoroastrian Community, WILL APPEAR in their very popular Play of

BEZUN AND MUNIZEH,

ON SATURDAY, THE 3RD JUNE,

at their

NEW VICTORIA THEATRE,

When the Talented Author of this Play has very kindly consented to appear as "BEZUN" once more.

The whole of the PROFITS will be PAID over to the PERSIAN FAMINE FUND,

and the Public are invited to respond to this call in aid of THE FAMISHED POOR.

Prices of Admission at the usual low rates.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FIREWOOD.—Tenders are invited for the SUPPLY of FIREWOOD required at the undermentioned Stations on the Railway, for one year, from the 1st of July next.

The monthly requirements will be—

Byculla	17 Tons.	Callian	8 Tons.
Wassind	8 ,,	Kussara	10 ,,
Kyatpoore	30 ,,	Nandgaum	25 ,,
Sheegaum	17 ,,	Budnaira	17 ,,
Nazpoor	8 ,,	Kurjut	6 ,,
Lanowlee	50 ,,	Khopa	13 ,,

The Firewood to be cut in lengths of about 18 inches each, and only from the following descriptions of Wood, viz., Baoool, Kair, Unjeon or Iyone.

Tenders for the whole or any one or more of the Stations will be received by the Acting Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on THURSDAY, the 15th instant.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Byculla Stores, 1st June 1871.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of DWARKADASS LULLOOBHOY in our FIRM CEASED on 31st MAY 1871.

C. A. BEYTS & Co., Ship and Produce Brokers.

1st June 1871.

SOCIEDADE DOS AMIGOS DAS LETRAS.

—THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the "SOCIEDADE DOS AMIGOS DAS LETRAS," will take place TO-MORROW, the 3rd instant in the Nuns' School at Carvel. The Proceedings will commence precisely at 7 P.M. The public is requested to attend.

P. DUARTE DO ROZARIO, Secretary to the Sociedade dos Amigos das Letras.

Bombay, 2nd June 1871.

ABBOTT ON SHIPPING and PARK ON MARINE INSURANCE, (in 1 Vol. 8vo.) edited by GEORGE ATKINSON, B.L., B.A., Oxon, Fellow of the University of Bombay, &c., &c.

This work is ably edited.—"Law Times."

It is a library of Marine Law.—"Manchester Courier."

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson has conferred a boon on all persons engaged in Shipping."—"Liverpool Mercury."

Note.—Messrs. LONGMAN & Co. also supply his SHERIFF LAW (5th Edition), INTERNATIONAL LAW, PAPINIAN, THE WORTHIES of WESTMORELAND, &c.

NOTICES.

ROWLAND and Co.,

SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to James Sullivan's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,

SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, BOOT and SHOE MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE FOR SALE

DOUBLE HARNESS,

Silver and Brass Mountings ;

TANDUM HARNESS,

Silver and Brass Mountings ;

SINGLE HARNESS,

Silver and Brass Mountings

RIDING SADDLES BY FIRST-CLASS MAKERS ;

BRIDLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ;

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY SADDLES AND BRIDLES COMPLETE ;

SHABRAQUES FOR DITTO :

NUMDAS ;

HORSE CLOTHING, IN PRINCE'S CHECK AND KERSEY ;

SUNDRIES ;

SADDLE AND HARNESS BRACKETS

In very neat patterns. Well worthy of Inspection.

Harness Blacking (Liquid and Compo), Polishing Paste, Plate Powder, Hogleather Laces, Horse Clippers, Mane and Trimming Combs, Trimming Scissors, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, Coachmen's Waist Belts in Brown and Patent Leather, and all other requisites in the Saddlery and Harness line.

Bombay, 30th April 1871.

N. KHYRAZ and Co.,

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that they have in stock a choice selection of WOOLLEN GOODS, suitable for the present season, at English Prices for Ready Money.

N. K. & Co. solicit an early inspection.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied with a remittance, or reference in Bombay for payment.

Self-measurement Cards and Patterns forwarded on application.

The following List of Prices are for Cash Payments :—

Dark Angola Suit, of very light texture, well adapted for the present season	... ...	Rs.	25
Fancy Stout Tweed Suits	... ...	,,	25
Fancy Scotch Tweed Trousers	... ...	,,	9
Fancy Doeskin Silk Mixed Trousers, per pair	... ...	,,	12
Fancy Scotch Tweed, Norfolk Jackets	... ...	,,	12
Black Superfine Cloth Dress Suit	... ...	,,	65
Black or Blue Superfine Frock Coats, with Silk Facing	... ...	,,	40
Black or Blue Superfine Morning Coats	... ...	,,	38
Black Silk Alpaca Coat	... ...	,,	10
Drab Herbert Cloth Suits	... ...	,,	12
Drab Sheft Cord Breeches	... ...	,,	12
Whip Cord and Bedford Cord Riding Trousers, per pair	...	,,	12
Coloured Washing Trousers, per pair	... ...	,,	12
Flannel Sleeping Suits	... ...	,,	12
Indian Sleeping Suits	... ...	,,	12

SHIRTS.

White Shirts	... ...	at Rs. 42 to Rs. 54	per doz.
Indian Gurkha Under Shirts	... ...	18	,,
Flannel Shirts	... ...	6	each.
Indian Shirts	... ...	8	,,
Silk and Wool Flannel Shirts	... ...	6	per doz.
Linen Collars 3 fold, any shape	... ...	15	each.
The White Regulation Helmets	... ...		

Helmets and Hats, in every style of fashion, at moderate Prices.

Collars, Scarfs, Ties, Railway Rugs, Umbrellas, Overland Trunks, and Scotch Mauds.

N.B.—Every requisite for Overland Passengers.

Note the Address.

N. KHYRAZ AND COMPANY, No. 13, MEDOW STREET.

FURNITURE, CARPETS and BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,

UPHOLSTERERS and CABINET MAKERS, 73, 75 and 81, Bromton Road, London.

Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS, 24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals—London, 1862 ; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

NOTICES.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WILLIAM CHRISTIAN in our Firm CEASED on the 31st MAY 1871.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

WE have THIS DAY OPENED the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, where we are prepared to execute ORDERS for all kinds of FOUNDRY and GENERAL ENGINEERING WORK.

For further particulars apply to Mr. EDWARD ROBSON on the premises, or to Mr. JOHN CRUDDAS at our Office, Elphinstone Circle. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)—NOTICE.—The DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT. (equivalent to Forty Rupees per share), declared at the Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, will be PAID on and after the FIRST OF JUNE, 1871, on production of Share Certificates, to Shareholders on the register at this date.

By order,

GEO. PUGH, Manager.

Head Office, Byculla, 23th May 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited, are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the EIGHTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY, an unregistered Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of SEPTEMBER, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, on behalf of the Official Liquidators of the above Society, for an Order that the said Liquidators may be allowed to PAY the MONEYS remaining in their hands on account of the said Society, viz., RUPEES SIX THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED and SEVENTEEN ANNAS THIRTEEN and PIE ONE, after providing for the remaining Costs of the Liquidation into the hands of the Accountant-General of the said Court to the Credit of the said Society, and that the said Court may declare that thereupon the said Society has been fully WOUND UP, and that the same may be declared DISSOLVED from the date of such Order according to the provisions of Sections 131 and 225 of "The Indian Companies' Act 1866," or for such other Order in the premises as to the said Court seem just. By order made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Green This day in Chambers.—Dated at Bombay this Sixth day of May 1871.

RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, Solicitors to the Liquidators.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

OPENING OF THE AMBLI ROAD AND SANUND STATIONS UPON THE KATTIAWAR EXTENSION.

On and after JUNE 5th a general ALTERATION of TRAINS will take place.

The Down Mail will leave the Marine Lines Station at 7 A.M., Grant Road 7-20, SURAT 2-35 P.M., BROACH 5-20, BARODA 7-30, and arrive at AHMEDABAD at 10-15 P.M.

The Up Mail will leave AHMEDABAD at 7-45 A.M., BARODA 10-45, BROACH 12-47 P.M., SURAT 2-0, and arrive at Grant Road at 10-30, and Marine Lines at 10-50 P.M.

The Down Mixed will leave Marine Lines at 7-30 A.M., Grant Road 7-55, and arrive at SURAT at 8-7 P.M.

The Down Mixed will leave SURAT at 7-0 A.M., BROACH 9-49, BARODA 1-0, and arrive at AHMEDABAD at 5-20 P.M.

The Up Mixed will leave AHMEDABAD at 8-25 A.M., BARODA 12-52 P.M., BROACH 3-5, and arrive at SURAT at 6-50 P.M.

The Up Mixed will leave SURAT at 6-30 A.M., and arrive at Grant Road at 6-50, and at Marine Lines at 7-15 P.M.

A Local Train will leave VERAUR at 7 A.M. for Marine Lines and intermediate Stations, and Marine Lines at 6-10 P.M. for VERAUR and intermediate Stations.

The Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora and Andaree will be slightly altered.

For further particulars of alterations at intermediate Stations see the Company's Time Tables exhibited Inside and Outside of all Stations.

The Ambli Road and Sanund Stations upon the Kattiawar Extension are now opened for Passenger and Goods Traffic, and Trains leave Ahmedabad daily at 8 A.M. for Saburmuttee, Ambli, R ad and Saund, and return from Saund at 4-31 P.M.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th May 1871.

COPLAND & CO.,

4, MITRE STREET, ALDGATE, & 30, BURY STREET, ST. MARY AXE,

LONDON, E.C.,

PROVISION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, EXPORT OILMEN,

AND MANUFACTURERS AND PRESERVERS OF

TART FRUITS,	JAMS,	POTTED MEATS,
PICKLES,	JELLIES,	FISH,
SAUCES,	MARMALADE,	&c., &c., &c.

Expressly prepared for use in Tropical Climates.

INDIAN BACHELORS' AND FAMILY ASSORTED PROVISION CASES,

Weighing each, nett, 112 lbs. and 56 lbs.,

Affording easy transit either by Railway or Tattoo.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co.'s SOLID ESSENCE OF BEEF AND SOLIDIFIED SOUP SQUARES.

Special attention is solicited to these new and important articles of Diet. Their great portability, simplicity, expedition, and economy of preparation, as also their highly nutrative properties, render them particularly adapted for Invalids, Travelling and Exploring Expeditions.

FRESH SUPPLIES of the above may always be had of their AGENTS,

CUTLER, PALMER, and CO.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Corrugated Iron, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Oakum.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Corrugated Iron.
Bellings of Sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Land shares closed firm. Spinning shares closed dull and declining.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	632½
15,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	190
2,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380
30,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	250 par
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	320 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,500	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	104
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,710
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	164
754	2,500	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	570
4,000	1,000	1,456	Nil	Port Canning	360

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	620	388.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
...	62	108.1.5	do.	Do. New 5% shares	126
...	42	43.10.2	do.	Do.	...
...	6100	4,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,106
...	614	194.15.1	do.	Do. New Shares	208

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,750	50	Albert Mills Co	1,600
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,735
160	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
300	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	970
1000	100	150	...	Bronch Mills	300
75?	2,000	all	...	Hurmusjee Spinning	2,850
750	2,000	all	75 p.a.	Great Eastern	2,135
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,570
800	2,500	all	350 p.a.	Oriental	2,700
600	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,325

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,950	225p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,150
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,050
250	3,750	3,750	Nil	Alexandra Press Co.	425
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,450
200	2,500	1,250	do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,425
200	500	all	60 do.	Do. New	600
539	1,850	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co	5,000
400	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	2,500
134	4,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	10,700
400	2,000	1,800	...	Franji Cowasji Press	1,050
200	4,000	3,000	Nil.	Hydaulic Press Co.	2,500
750	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	1,175
300	5,000	2,000	60 p.a.	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,250
2,000	400	400	35 p.c.	Mofoz. Press & G. Co.	510
150	2,500	all	150	Prince of Wales Press	2,490
225	2,000	1,00	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras.	925
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Universelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500	...		Carwar Company	600

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
50,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	45
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics Bldgs Co	34
500	2,000	900	21 p.c.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 p.c.	Treacher & Co.	440
3,000	250	all	5 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	100

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.		
500	85 Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	20
93	19[illegible] ...	Do. China	1
250	2 Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...	East India Bank	1
200	13 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	26 May '	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200 2,375 Nov. '66 Back Bay Co. 32

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
London Bank's	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 8/16.
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do	228

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 1.

Sharman, Sub-Conductor, R. W. D., on leave, to Poona.
Willoughby, Major, Commissariat Department, on leave, to Matheran.
Collier, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Matheran.
Game, Surgeon, Civil Surgeon, Surat, to rejoin, to Surat.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 31st May, 1871.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 74 of 1st February 1871, the undermentioned officers and non-commissioned officers are permitted to attend the School of Gymnastics at Poona from the 1st July next, and are attached to the corps specified :—

Ensign D. A. Blest, 55th Foot; and Lieutenant T. Harris, 66th Foot, attached to the 33rd Foot.

No. 1248, Sergeant B. McDermott, 66th Foot; No. 1207, Corporal J. Welsh, 66th Foot; No. 1242, Lance Corporal M. Kingh, 66th Foot, attached to the General Depot, Poona.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Royal Horse Artillery (E. Brigade).—Lieut. T. Walker to be Adjutant, performing the duties of Quartermaster in addition to his own, as temporary measure, with effect from the 12th instant.

19th Regiment N. I.—Colonel G. W. Price, Staff Corps, to be Commandant, on the retirement of Colonel Green.

26th Regiment N. I.—Ensign F. H. Forjett, 59th Foot, 2nd Subaltern 6th Regiment N. I., to be Quartermaster.

The following extracts from the "London Gazette," dated 21st April 1871, are published :—

2nd Foot.—Ensign John Ferguson to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice William F. O. Boulderson, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, dated 21st Dec. 1870.

8th Foot.—Ensign Herbert Henry Russell to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Lewis L. A. Wise, who retires, dated 22nd April 1871.

Ensign Edmond O'Donnell O'Kelly has been permitted to retire from the service, by the sale of his commission, dated 22nd April 1871.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having on their recent promotion been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified :—

2nd Foot.—Lieutenant Ferguson, 1st Battalion.

8th Foot.—Lieutenant Russell, 1st Battalion.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been removed to the battalions of their regiments specified :—

8th Foot.—Ensign Atkinson, 2nd Battalion.

8th Foot.—Ensign Macliae, 1st Battalion.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 300 of the 10th instant, Cornet Kincaird is posted to the 3rd Sind Horse as 2nd Squadron Subaltern.

Staff Assistant Surgeon W. Sharpe is transferred from general duty, Presidency circle, to general duty, Poona circle.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—Captain H. P. P. Phelps (E Battery 9 b Brigade), from 22nd April 1871 to 21st October 1871, to England, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant L. Gye (F Battery 18th Brigade), from 21st April 1871 to 20th July 1871, to England, on medical certificate.

Quartermaster M. Robinson (18th Brigade), from 25th April 1871 to 24th April 1872, to England, on medical certificate.

Surgeon T. J. Murphy (22nd Brigade), from date of departure, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

8th Foot (1st Battalion).—Ensign H. N. MacRae to remain in England until the sailing of the first Troop ship next season.

2nd Foot (1st Battalion).—Lieutenant W. H. French, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Quartermaster N. Mackie, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

14th Foot (1st Battalion).—Colonel J. Dwyer, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

17th Foot (1st Battalion).—Lieutenant C. E. G. Barr, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

4th Brigade (3rd Battalion).—Colonel W. A. Fyers, C.B., to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 1.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgeon H. Cook, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S., are placed at the disposal of Government for employment under the Educational Department.

Captain G. Blunt, R.E., doing duty with the Madras Sappers and Miners, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1859.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals E. S. Tribe, Madras Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1859.

Colonel R. Grant, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command 13th Regiment N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for six months on private affairs, under rule 11 of the furlough regulations of 1858.

Surgeon J. E. Dickinson, Madras Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1858.

Staff Assistant Surgeon R. W. Hare is brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British forces in this Presidency from the 19th instant, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

The following temporary promotion in the Ordnance Department is ordered :—

Major E. S. Beamish, acting third class, to act as second class Commissary of Ordnance, from the 2nd May 1871, vice Spring, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

Surgeon Thomas Berkley Beatty, B.A., M.D., 29th May 1871, having completed twenty years' service, to be Surgeon Major from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Major D. H. Hickman, Staff Corps, performed the duties of Brigade Major, Aden, from 23rd March to 1st April 1871.

Cornet Thomas Teed, 2nd Dragoon Guards, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps, from the 15th December 1869, subject to the approval of H. M.'s Secretary of State for India.

Cornet Teed to have the rank of Lieutenant from the 15th December 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain G. E. Hancock received charge of his office as Acting Assistant Resident, Baroda, on the 16th May 1871, before office hours.

Assistant Surgeon H. DeTatham, in medical charge Kutch Agency, acted as Political Agent in Kutch from the 24th to 27th March 1871, both days inclusive.

Major E. C. Ross joined his appointment of Political Agent at Muscat on the 8th May 1871, during office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Raymond Wells, Esquire, appointed to act as a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made the usual declaration of office on the 13th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. West, Civil Service, having returned to Bombay on the 13th instant, the unexpired portion of the two years' furlough granted to him in 1869 is hereby cancelled.

Act XIII. of 1859 the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. L. Charles, magistrate F. P. in the Khandeish District, to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police by the said Act.

Mr. W. Sandwith, C. S., having returned to Bombay on the 18th instant, the unexpired portion of the two years' furlough granted to him by Government Notification dated 21st May 1869, is cancelled.

Mr. Bahmonjee Eduljee Mody, appointed District Deputy Collector of Kaira, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Kaira District, and with powers to commit to a Session Court.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Nanabhoy Muncherjee, Head Clerk in the office of the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., acted as Sub-Assistant Settlement Officer, N. D., from the 3rd March to 30th April 1871, both days inclusive.

Mr. W. Fenner, Conservator of Forests in Sind, is allowed sick leave to Europe for a period of eighteen months, under section 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules of 1864. He is also allowed subsidiary leave for ten days, from the 17th instant.

Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee to act as District Deputy Collector in Khandeish.

Mr. Bahmonjee Eduljee Mody to act as District Deputy Collector of Kaira.

Rao Bahadoor Narayen Ganesh Satey, Dufturdar to the Collector of Tanna, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. Bhowanrao Vishnoo to act as Dufterdar to the Collector of Tanna during the absence of Rao Bahadoor Narayen Ganesh Satey.

The Honourable F. S. Chapman has been appointed President of the Central Committee for Departmental Examination.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the Forest Department :—

1. Mr. W. Williams to be an Assistant Conservator of the second grade.

2. Mr. S. Muller to be an Assistant Conservator of the second grade.

3. Mr. W. H. A. Wallinger to be an Assistant Conservator of the second grade.

4. Mr. W. E. Hilliard to be an Assistant Conservator of the third grade.

5. Mr. C. A. Morphew to be an Assistant Conservator of the third grade.

6. Mr. H. Scannell to be an Assistant Conservator of the third grade, continuing to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandeish.

7. Mr. R. Oliphant to be a probationary Assistant Conservator of the third grade, and posted to Dharwar.

Lieutenant H. A. Rawle, R.A., Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Southern Maratha Country, Revenue Survey, having passed the prescribed departmental examinations, and also the Interpreter's examination in Marathi, has been promoted to the grade of Assistant Superintendent from 3rd May 1871.

Mr. J. Strip has been appointed to act as Assistant Collector of Customs, Kurrachee, during the absence of Mr. W. F. Cary, on three months' privilege leave.

Mr. G. G. Whitworth, C.S., to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Broach.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon H. J. Blanc is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon at Rajkote and Superintendent of Vaccination, Kattywar, vice Surgeon W. A. Shepherd, appointed to act as Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba.

Surgeon Henry Cook, M.D., has been appointed to act as Second Physician to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following officers are appointed Commissioners under the Income Tax Act, XII. of 1871, in the Sattara Collectorate :—

Mr. R. B. Worthington, Acting First Assistant Collector.

Mr. J. K. Spence, Acting Second Assistant Collector.

Mr. Jhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, District Deputy Collector.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. M. Ducat, R.E., received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Aden, from Captain A. T. Mander, R.E., on the forenoon of 1st May 1871.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Surgeon Henry Cook, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.M.S., to act as Professor of Physiology in the Grant Medical College.

Surgeon James Lalor, B.A., to be Professor of Materia Medica in the Grant Medical College.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1ST JUNE.

London...	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.	"
	Wooden Ships "	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.	"
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 12s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.	
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVAL.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	City of Brussels (s).	Mathews	Liverpool, April 28.

DEPARTURE.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Oriental	Wyatt	London via Bremen.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Hydrabad, Hornewood, to London via Havre.
Ship J. L. Hall, Smith, to Batavia.
Ship Cromwell, Rohlson, to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship Queen of the Lake, to Liverpool.
Ship William Stewart, to Rangoon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May 29 Excelsior (s) ..... Mahy ..... London.

Passengers arrived per s s Excelsior—From London to Madras—Colonel A F Place, Lieutenant-Colonel G C Finlay, Mr and Miss Gosling, and Mr W L Gordon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—1ST JUNE.

FROM LONDON.

City of Seringapatam, 35 cases still hock and 4 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co; 24 cases oilman's stores, 6 cases paper, and 2 casks ink, H G Abdoola.
Pandora, 20 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Conflict, 1 case medicine, 12 cases hams, and 6 cases cheese, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 31 packages hardware, A C Hybutbhoy; 30 casks beer, King King & Co.
Childers, 50 kegs lead shot, A H Esoofbhoy.
Strathclyde (s), 10 cases tinned bottling wine, Ritchie Pollexfen & Co; 50 cases candles, Spencer, Shaw & Co; 30 cases brandy, King King & Co; 4 cases port and 18 cases sherry, Spencer, Shaw & Co; 9 cases fancy soap and 2 cases chese, T e L A & A Co; 4 casks paints of sorts, G H Wilkinson; 62 cases oilman's stores and butter, W Watson & Co.
Anazi, 10 cases claret, Payne & Co.
City of Dublin, 24 cases sulphuric acid, E A Cader.
British Consul, 66 packages oilman's stores, R Pestonjee.
Victoria Cross, 3 cases glassware, M Adumjee.
Haddon Hall, 5 casks pale ale, Payne & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia (s), 30 cases brandy, N Ardaseer & Sons.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Afrique (s), 300 boxes cognac, Bell, Ventz & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—1ST JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedon, 46 bales cotton, N Bhimjee; 52 bales cotton, M Luckomsee; 200 bales cotton, C Ludha.
Louisa Fletcher, 91 bales cotton, V Walljee.
Oriflamme, 414 bundles linseed, N Heerjee; 300 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
Morning Light, 100 bales cotton, L Nensee.
T E Lannon, 80 bales cotton, N Bhimjee; 150 bundles myrabolams and 350 bundles turmeric, C Jatia.
Compta, 300 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co; 3 bales cotton, J C Beshby & Co.
British Consul, 300 bales cotton, George S King & Co.
Cavour, 78 bales cotton, R Goculdass.
Royal Adelaide, 371 bales cotton, J Nanchund.
Sir Charles Napier, 140 bales cotton, Young & Co.
Sir John Mandeville, 500 bags linseed, S Mooljee.
Timsah (s), 200 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co; 58 bales cotton, S E Sassoon; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 18 bales cotton and 33 bales wool, B Gordhur; 100 bales wool, C Megjee; 5 bales wool, J Oomashunker; 45 bales wool, G H Fazul & Co; 17 bales wool, K Nansee.
Charles Bal, 612 bags linseed, Jones Scott & Co.
Evelyn, 150 bales cotton, T Soonderdas.
Baroda (s), 24 bales wool, F M Dama; 25 bales cotton, N Runchordass.
Sydney Darree, 200 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 90 bales cotton, Killick Nixon.
Childers, 167 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Mary Stenhouse, 250 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 464 bags linseed, Peel, Cassels & Co.
City of Berlin, 600 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.
Persia, 50 bales cotton, C Ludha.
Ashgrove, 300 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 121 bales cotton, C Poonumchund.

FOR LONDON.

Baroda (s), 3 bundles E teeth, S Futtaybhoy; 5 cases peacock feather and 9 cases fishmaws, K Nansee.
Kingdom o' Fife, 12 cases rosa oil, N Ganjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Baroda (s), 200 bags coffee, G Sigg & Co.
Sphinx (s), 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 550 bags coffee, A C Gumpert & Co; 300 bales cotton, H D Freek & Co; 200 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Strathclyde (s), 100 bales cotton, W N col & Co.
Sphinx (s), 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 600 bales cotton, Remington & Co,

FOR ANTWERP.

Nimrod, 100 bales cotton, K Hunerau & Co,

FOR HAVRE.

Conflict, 1,300 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co; 110 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.
Branstone, 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 1,000 bags linseed, Planque, Vinay & Co.
Baroda (s), 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 600 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.
Rinaldo, 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried.

FOR HONGKONG.

Statesman (s), 308 packages oilmanum, F M Dema, 13 bales cotton, N Kessowjee & Co; 140 bales cotton, D G Hoosean.
Behar (s), 140 bundles oop'ate, E Noorjin & Co; 52 bales cotton, S Rajbun; 73 bales cotton, L Bickunchund; 54 bales cotton, H Hurdeedass.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	June 6	2 P.M.	3 P.M
Kurrachee	" 3	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 10	11 A.M.	
China	" 7	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	" 7	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	" 20	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 15th March 1871, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for Posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mumnar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nasgpore	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhoosawul only	4 A.M.	...	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M. (5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, from Surat to Ahmedabad, and for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	
For ditto to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Punn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	5 P.M.	6 P.M.	4 P.M.
	6 A.M.	...	(5 P.M of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription ..... Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail, for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GANDON—May 31st, at Chinchpoogly, the wife of Mr. Charles Gandon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PEARSON—McMULLEN—May 29th, at Trinity Church, Sonapore, by the Rev. C. Gilder, William Pearson, of the Customs Preventive Service, to Caroline Georgina McMullen, of Belgaum.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CUNNINGHAM—May 24th, at Roorkee, N. W. P., the wife of Lieutenant Allan Cunningham, R.E., of a son.
FANNIN—May 26th, at Forbes, Gwalior, wife of Staff Assistant Surgeon John E. Fannin, of twins, a son and daughter.
MURRAY-MacGREGOR—May 17th, at Murree, the wife of A. C. Murray-MacGregor, of a son.
POWLETT—May 27th, at Bhurtpore, the wife of Captain P. W. Powlett, Officiating Political Agent, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAIN—SHERIAR—May 22 d, at Subathoo, by licence, by the Rev Mr. Murray, Mr. David Bain, to Miss Sophia Sheriar.
LIARDET—DOWKER—May 10th, at St. Stephen's Church, Outacamund, by the Rev. Dgnl. James, Chaplain, Charles Aylmer Liardet, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, to Henrietta Alice, daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Howard Dowker, of the Madras Army.

DEATHS.

McBARNET—May 24th, at Kalka, William McBarnet, Esq., for 28 ye ra Hotel Proprietor at Kalka and Simla, in his 48th year.
METZGER—May 28th, at Ecmore, Julie, infant daughter of Rev. G. J. Metzger, Free Church of Scotland Mission.
STEWART—May 26th, at Cawnpore, Amelia, the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. Stewart, aged 5 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1871.

SOME practical papers on the reduction of municipal expenditure would have been more welcome to the public of Bombay at the present moment than a new set of minutes on the constitution of the Municipality. The documents just published are, however, well worth reading. For various reasons, all the minute-writers agree in ridiculing the Bench of Justices and admitting the complete failure of the Act of 1865. Mr. Crawford considers that "the Bench is too unwieldy and too bulky" for its work. "Its meetings have resembled those of a debating society rather than the matter of fact procedure of men of business;" and the municipal executive, as a body, are disheartened at being "judged by a huge uncertain body of almost irresponsible units." We cannot but think that these remarks savour of ingratitude. If no one else thinks well of the Bench, Mr. Crawford at least should do so. He himself acknowledges that the Justices have had the good sense not to attempt to perform "administrative functions," but have chosen for this purpose a Finance Committee, which has given most valuable aid to the Commissioner. For the rest, Mr. Crawford has managed the Bench pretty much as he liked. The vain efforts of some of the Justices to curb him in his expenditure, and the amusing nonchalance with which he has invariably met all hostile criticism by simply telling his critics that he intended to have his own way—and having it, are familiar to all newspaper readers throughout India; and it is too bad that, after having helped to make the Bench the laughing-stock of the country, Mr. Crawford should now turn upon the hapless Justices, and taunt them with their feebleness and incapacity. He, for his part, might surely be content to let them have their "debating society" in peace. It amuses them, and it really does not hurt him. The grounds of the popular dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Bench are much more substantial. We tax-payers are all proud of Bombay, and believe it has a great future before it. But we think we can pay too high a price for the privilege of enabling the next generation to boast of this city as the most splendid in India; and we want a Municipally strong enough to compel the Commissioner, whose zeal for progress sometimes carries him too far, to regulate our expenditure by our means.

Mr. Crawford now tells us what, in his opinion, we ought to do in order to secure a thoroughly good municipal government. In his minute he surveys municipal institutions "from China to Peru," and finds them all more or less rotten and unworthy of imitation by Bombay. The Americans are too fast, the Germans too slow, the English too slovenly, and the French too submissive to arbitrary power; so there is nothing left for us but to frame a new kind of government for ourselves. Mr. Crawford seems inclined to depreciate the working of self-government in the great towns of England. He quotes, with evident relish, a few sentences from an article in the *Quarterly Review* in which town councillors are sneered at and reviled with a bitterness worthy of Mr. Lowe. But the *Quarterly* is not the safest authority on the results of household suffrage in either municipal or parliamentary elections. It would not, we believe, be possible to get municipal work better done than it is done now by elected representatives of the householders in English boroughs. A few years ago it was the fashion to run down the corporations of towns in England, and to speak disparagingly of the improvements they effected in comparison with the magnificent works of M. Haussmann in Paris; but, since the fall of Cæsarism in France, the genteelest of English critics have begun to believe that after all there may be some soul of goodness even in a Town Council or a Vestry. Even the despised Board of Works and Corporation of the City of London are between them carrying out changes which will make the English capital, before many years are over, the handsomest city in Europe. The new Meat Market at Smithfield is very nearly as good as the Crawford Market on our own Esplanade; and the Thames Embankment is not inferior to our new road along the shore of Back Bay. There is this advantage, too, about works done by men who are chosen by and have the confidence of the tax-payers—they are likely to be lasting. The chance is extremely slight that they will be destroyed in a revolution soon after they have been finished, or that their public-spirited authors will be compelled to fly to some obscure watering-place to escape the vengeance of the mob. But, though much may be said in favour of self-government, and though we sometimes wish the experiment could be tried in Bombay, even the natives admit that in the present condition of the people the thing is impossible. What, then, are the remedies proposed by the minute-writers of the Bench for a state of affairs that they all deplore?

The Municipal Commissioner recommends that "the work, the real hard work, should be done by a Town Council, elected biennially or triennially by the Bench, and remunerated for its services. Give that Council the power to decide what expenditure is needed, to sanction it, and to control it when sanctioned. Let the Budget, when sifted and decided by it, be reported to the Bench, *and let the Bench then, without discussion of the Budget details, proceed to find the ways and means.*" The words we have italicized indicate the weak point of this scheme. Mr. Crawford proposes to place the control of income and expenditure in separate hands. The Town Council is, first, to determine what shall be spent; then the Bench, without discussion, is to find the ways and means. This would be a repetition, in our municipal affairs, of the financial mistake which was justly condemned in the now celebrated decentralization resolution of last December. The Council that sanctioned expenditure would not be troubled by any feeling of responsibility to the tax-payers. The Bench would have to provide the money, and the Council would be as independent of all control as Mr. Crawford himself is now. Such a change would be no change for the better. Responsibility for expenditure must not be dissevered from responsibility for taxation; and in Mr. H. Maxwell's and Mr. Ormiston's clear and sensible minutes we have suggested a plan which would give us a really responsible Council. The function of the Bench should be restricted to the election of members of this Council; and, considering how frequent changes are in Bombay, the Council would not be too large if it consisted of 40 members, half of them Europeans, and the rest natives. Divided into sub committees, and regularly paid for its work, such a Council would give us all the security we can hope to obtain in Bombay for the watchful and judicious administration of the municipal finances.

COLONEL FITZWYGRAM has left Simla to rejoin and resume command of his regiment, the 15th Hussars, at Mhow.

IT is said to be almost decided that in future the Government of the Punjab will adopt Simla as its summer resort.

THE Hon. F. S. Chapman has been appointed President of the Central Committee for Departmental Examination, Bombay.

MAJOR C. A. MCMAHON, Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, has been appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Hissar Division.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL STUBBS, Deputy Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is officiating for Mr. A. C. Lyall as Commissioner of West Berar during that officer's absence.

ASSISTANT SURGEON R. A. PETERSON, General Duty, N. D., will perform the duties of Civil Surgeon, Kaira, during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon Cook, or until further orders.

THE services of Mr. D. Kirwan, Executive Engineer, Punjab, have been dispensed with from the 25th May. Our readers remember, no doubt, the recent prosecution of Mr. Kirwan, which resulted in an acquittal.

DR. H. COOK has been appointed to act as Professor of Physiology, and Dr. J. Lalor is appointed Professor of Materia Medica in the Grant Medical College. Dr. Cook is also to act as Second Physician to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

THE screw frigate Glasgow, 28 guns, was, when the English mail left, in the ship basin at Portsmouth, being fitted with a poop and prepared as the flagship of Rear Admiral Cockburn, commander-in-chief on the East India station, and was to be completed for commission by about the 20th of May.

AT a Madras police court the other day a native was brought up for begging in a public street by exposing bodily deformities and screaming in a disgusting manner. He was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment. There are beggars to be seen in Bombay who deserve similar attentions.

THE "Madras Times" hears from Secunderabad, under date the 26th May, that cholera had broken out in the lines of the 18th Hussars. Some fatal cases were reported, and the regiment had marched into camp. The weather, which had hitherto been unusually cool and pleasant for the time of year, is reported as being excessively sultry, with the thermometer close upon 100 deg.

SOME time ago the Shah of Persia applied to the British Government for the services of some European officers to drill his troops; and it was agreed that the services of some of the numerous doing-duty officers in India might be placed at his disposal. Here, however, (says the "Englishman") the matter is likely to rest, for the Shah objects to pay anything for the services of officers.

THE Secretary of State has telegraphed to Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, the honorary secretary of the Indian Central Committee of International Exhibitions, the classes of objects which it is desired that India should contribute to the Exhibition of 1872. These are cotton manufactures

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

YESTERDAY we published the minutes of five members of the committee appointed "to consider and report on the constitution of the Bench and its relations to the executive officers of the Municipality, and the relations of the Bench and its officers to Government;" the following are the two remaining minutes:—

MR. VISHVANATH N. MANDLIK'S MINUTE.

This correspondence has unavoidably remained with me some days longer than I had thought would have ...essary; and even now I regret to pass it on ...y brief observations.

...et I cannot agree with Mr. Crawford in his ... remarks. I think municipal government must ...ially popular and not departmental, and those ...dy the history of Indian municipalities (see ... others, selections from the records of the ... Government, No. XXVII.—new series), will ... that its mistakes arise more from the action or ... of Government officials rather than those of the non-official members. I have read the articles in the *North American Review*, and some in the reviews and the magazines of England; and what do they show? No more than this, "To err is human." If man worked by intuition, he would fall into no mistakes, and his perfection or imperfection would descend stereotyped from generation to generation. We cannot import for permanent use any of our social or political institutions either from Europe or America. Our Constitution, whatever it is to be, must grow, and we must watch over and tend its growth. I am therefore glad to observe that there is a general desire to have a more popular machinery than we have hitherto possessed. I think we must have a Town Council, but the members must not receive any pay or honorarium monthly or according to the number of sittings. If a gentleman (without a valid excuse) absents himself from a certain number of meetings, he should be taken to have resigned his membership, and another should be selected to take up his place. This point is in my opinion essential.

I think we must have a Town Council of twenty-four members, two-thirds natives and one-third Europeans. They should be all elected from the body of the Justices by the house-owners of the value of rupees 200 and upwards, or some other limit may be laid down. Other classes might have votes also; such members of the different liberal professions, Justices of the Peace, &c. The Council should be the working committee of the Bench, and when they may differ on any point from the Municipal Commissioner, the matter should be at once referred to the Bench, whose decision is to be final. The Council should have a highly-paid Secretary and should have the power of investigating everything connected with the municipality, and of passing the annual budget. The Commissioner should be appointed biennially by Government, and should be removable absolutely by a vote of two-thirds of the Justices of the Peace *resident* in the city of Bombay. The Controller ought to be an entirely independent officer, whose duty it should be to audit and check the expenditure and the accounts of the municipality. The Consulting Health Officer should be independent of the Commissioner; but the Engineer should be either placed under the Health Officer as regards the scavenging, or he should have both less pay and less responsibility than he is supposed to have now.

The Justices of the Peace forming the Corporation should be those actually residing in the town and island of Bombay.

There should be no town duties. All taxes should be direct as far as possible, and each rate should be so levied as to cover the cost of the service for which it is raised. This is essential, otherwise no limit can well be laid down for our municipal expenditure.

I agree with Mr. Ormiston that we are over-legislated, and there should be both greater condensation and better arrangement in the new Municipal Act.

21st March 1871.

MR. CRAWFORD'S VIEWS.

To the Select Committee of the Bench.

Gentlemen,—I beg to forward you a paper expressing my views on the constitution of the Corporation. I wrote this some time ago, and had intended to incorporate it in my annual report for last year; but on second thoughts, have thought such a course would be inconvenient and not altogether courteous to yourselves.

2. I have little to add to this paper. I would merely say that in my opinion it is essential that the principle of personal responsibility should be maintained.

3. That the Commissioner should be the head of the executive, and the officer alone responsible. Being so, it follows that he should have power to suspend both the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer, if need be.

4. The Controller should be a separate and independent officer of the Council and responsible to it alone.

5. I had some hope that it might be possible, with the sanction of Government, to place the account department under the Accountant General, and thus to reduce the cost of audit and financial supervision.

6. But I find that there would be no economy, the present cost being as low as it could be. I believe, also, that the Accountant General's Department has already as much to do as it can manage, and could not therefore supervise the work in the Controller's Office, which is exceedingly heavy and laborious, requiring all the agency now employed.

7. I further believe the present system of accounts to be as simple and complete as could be devised, and can see no good reason for any alteration in this branch.

8. Apologizing for the delay in answering your reference.—I have, &c.,

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 2nd August 1870.

THE MUNICIPAL CONSTITUTION.

1. I entertain a very strong opinion that the best system for either of the three Presidency cities would be one in which the functions of the Bench of Justices were limited to the discussion of ways and means to the provision, in the least vexatious manner, of the funds required for efficiently governing the city; the executive duties being performed by Government agency, responsible to Government alone.

2. This seems to me the more desirable for Bombay, because this city is growing so rapidly, the changes about to be brought about in it by the completion of the railways and the opening of the Suez Canal will be so stupendous, that there is great danger, under a system of self-government, that municipal progress will not keep pace with the bare wants of the city.

3. As I have so often urged, I now say again, that the condition of Bombay is not of mere local interest, but of the greatest imperial importance. So great a future, interests of such magnitude, should not, in my humble opinion, be imperilled for the sake of an experiment in self-government.

4. It is, however, useless in these days, even if it were not too late, to expect a change so radical as that I have sketched; and it remains to consider how the experiment of self-government may be made to work best for Bombay.

5. In considering the best form of municipal government for Bombay we must rely mainly on our own local experience of municipal progress, to afford us a clue to the problem.

6. The largest of all the cities in Hindustan, Bombay is at may fairly be asserted in advance of all in municipal progress. Her elder sister, Calcutta, governed as Bombay has been, for some years, has worked to the same result, condemnatory of the existing municipal system, and seeks a solution of the very question we are now discussing. The municipal existence of Madras is, so to speak, comparatively new, while its circumstances differ entirely from Calcutta and Bombay. In other large towns in Hindustan where municipal improvement has taken place of late years, the system of municipal government is more or less a reflex of that in the Presidency city, with the additional wholesome restraint of the local executive.

7. We cannot therefore look for light elsewhere in India. Turning naturally for help to England, and then to America, we are taught chiefly what to avoid. Who that is conversant with the details of municipal administration in any English town, from London downwards; who that has studied the writings of the day or followed public opinion in England, would risk the reproduction in Bombay or any Indian city of the system of municipal self-government now existing in England?—a system which is thus described by a writer in the *Quarterly Review*:—"Its inextricable confusion, and its astounding and costly inefficiency, imbued throughout with the 'vestry' spirit, guided everywhere by the 'vestry' mind. Men elected by household suffrage, often practically by the lowest householders under the influence of the corruptest motives, for the most part immersed in their own private businesses, usually half-educated, and always quite untrained in administrative functions, are intrusted with the management of large funds, and the direction of the most important social and civil undertakings, such as police, lighting, paving, draining, scavenging, &c., and discharge them—as we see."

8. Municipal self-government in America under wider license has run even greater riot. Witness New York, which is described by its leading journals and reviews as cursed with a municipal government "notoriously inefficient and of the most disgraceful character." And if this has been the result in England and America of municipal self-government on the elective principle, with household suffrage, where the masses are at least half-educated, where public opinion is very strong, and the press powerful, can any one doubt what must follow a similar experiment in India? No. Let us at least avoid this horrible mistake.

9. Scanning the Continent, we find Paris the greatest example of municipal progress the world has ever known, but groaning impatiently, and about to cast off the intolerable burden of a municipal despotism. It is needless to say such a system will not find favour here.

10. The older German towns, on the other hand, furnish us with examples of self-government under compact and manageable Town Councils, with executive functions. Municipal progress under them must always be very slow, but is usually sound and sure, and has perhaps kept pace with the few requirements of the people and the slow growth of towns so governed on the Continent.

11. Our town is in very different case, and requires, at this critical moment especially, the most vigorous administration to prepare for the great future unfolding before it.

12. Until the creation (under Act XI. of 1845) of the Board of Conservancy, no serious attempt was made to effect municipal progress; and much of what we are doing now should have been done years ago.

13. The Board of Conservancy was composed of seven members, viz., two ex-officio members, two European and three native resident Justices of the Peace, elected by the Bench of Justices, *or by such other persons as the Government of Bombay might deem most fit to serve for three years, without remuneration.**

14. The Bench of Justices under this Act nominally had full control of the municipal fund, but this control was never really exercised, the fund being in point of fact entirely at the disposal of the Board of Conservancy. Generally condemned, after a fair trial of twelve years, this municipal constitution was abolished by Act XXV. of 1858, which created a Board of three paid Municipal Commissioners—one (the President) appointed by the Government, and two elected by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

15. This Board had the fullest executive power, and was neither nominally or practically under the control of the Bench (except in one or two unimportant particulars). The Government under this Act sanctioned newly-created subordinate appointments exceeding 200 rupees per mensem, if the Bench had approved them, and it also constituted itself a court of appeal from the decisions of the Bench on such questions; the Commissioners being able to refer their propositions, when disapproved by the Bench, for the *decision* of the Governor in Council.

16. By the end of 1863 this anomalous system had been generally condemned, and it was resolved to carry out more fully the idea of self-government. The Bench was invested with full power to raise funds and to control expenditure. The executive power, instead of being vested equally in seven persons (as under the Board of Conservancy), or in three persons (as under the Board of Commissioners), has been vested in one person, and the responsibility, hitherto so subdivided as to be unenforceable, has been saddled on that one officer. But in giving the experiment of self-government the widest field, Government itself has withdrawn from all participation in the management of the city.

17. Under Act XI. of 1845, Government reserved to itself not merely the nomination of the two principal members of the executive body, but insisted that the other five members should be elected, not necessarily by the Bench of Justices, but, if it saw fit, by such other persons as it might think most fit to supervise and control the municipal fund. Annual progress reports were made, not to the Bench but to the Government, who considered and disposed of them, fixing also the rates for the ensuing year. Under Act XXV. of 1858, the Government still retained the appointment of the President of three Commissioners, and required annual reports from them;† but leaving these persons practically uncontrolled by any one in the matter of expenditure, reserved power to audit the accounts, and to decide finally in minor matters when the Board had failed in obtaining the approval of the Bench. Under our present Act (II. of 1865), Government has withdrawn still further; it takes no note of the expenditure, requires no reports to be made to it; but is content with nominating the head executive and two other principal officers, retaining the power to confirm any resolution of the Bench raising the house rate above five per cent., and to sanction the water rate and also to sanction the raising of loans for municipal purposes.

18. So much for the growth of the existing municipal constitution, and for the share of responsibility in municipal administration which the Government has from first to last been willing to accept.

19. For the constitution of the Bench of Justices the Government has of course always been responsible, for it has always nominated the Justices. It is perhaps worth while noting that no steps appear to have been taken at any time (in 1845, 1858, or 1864) to remodel or reconstitute the Bench. Persons aspiring to the honour of a seat on the Bench have not required any specific qualifications, but have been selected by the Government apparently with reference to their social position, or their experience and public-spiritedness, their respectability, their local influence, or reputation for learning or ability.

20. It must be conceded that a body thus composed, selected impartially in a city like Bombay, should well represent the wants and wishes of its inhabitants, and this is so; but it does not by any means follow that such a body is competent to exercise administrative functions. It has value—the greatest value—as the exponent of general opinion on important civic questions, as a consultative or deliberative body on the large and important question of ways and means, and the like.

21. But such a body has been proved, not here only, but in Calcutta, to be wholly unsuited for actual municipal administration, such as was contemplated by the framers of Act II. of 1865.

22. It is too unwieldy and too bulky, and the discussions at its meetings have naturally resembled those of a debating society rather than the matter-of-fact procedure of men of business. We have been over-reported.

23. And how could it be otherwise? There are so few persons in Bombay who have leisure to bestow to master the details of the numerous important civic questions crowding forward for solution; there are fewer still, who, having the leisure, have studied or take interest in such matters. Speaking of the Bench as a body—we are, many of us, immersed in official or in private business, or we are untrained in administrative functions, or we have a positive disinclination for municipal details, or we have not experience in such matters, and do not care to hazard an opinion against those who have, or are believed to have it.

24. And yet very much and good work has really been done in the past four years! That is very true; but by whom and how has it been done? The records will show that while the Bench as a body has successfully discussed general questions of taxation and finance, the real work—the hard, dry administrative functions which the Bench was intended to perform—have been performed by the Standing and Finance Committees nominated by the Bench, aided on one or two special occasions by gentlemen selected by the Justices from their own body.

25. Does not this fact of itself suggest a remedy for the defects in our municipal constitution?

26. If a few gentlemen possessed of public spirit and willing to work for nothing although vested with no authority, and acting purely as a consultative body, have done so much, would not a somewhat larger committee, composed of gentlemen of experience, animated by the same public spirit, and entrusted with administrative authority, perform all the functions now required of the Bench with improved efficiency, and to the entire satisfaction of the public at large; would not the public time be saved and economized; and last, but not least, would not the municipal executive, as a body, be encouraged and stimulated to exertion by the knowledge that their position and future was secure; that they were no longer to be judged by a huge uncertain body of almost irresponsible units, for the most part probably unacquainted with the details of the questions before them, but were subject to a body of intelligent and responsible gentlemen, whose business it was to master every important matter in all its bearings?

27. Let, then, the Bench of Justices as a body deal solely with the general questions of finance, and decide how funds are to be raised and whence. Let it consider the annual progress reports, and award praise or censure as may be merited. Let any great civic question, such as any proposed alteration or addition to the law, the system of improved sewerage, the increase of the water supply and the like, be considered and discussed by the Bench in its general bearings, and the opinion of the public and the masses be thus elicited and enunciated.

28. But let the work, the real hard work, be done by a Town Council, elected biennially or triennially by the Bench, and remunerated for its services. Give that Council the power to decide what expenditure is needed, to sanction it, and to control it when sanctioned. Let that Council have power to sub-divide itself into convenient committees for different branches of municipal administration. Let it meet monthly, or oftener, in public, for the transaction of business as a body. Let the budget for the ensuing year, when sifted and decided by it, be reported to the Bench, and let the Bench then, without discussion of the budget details, proceed to find the ways and means. To carry out this scheme successfully it would be necessary to recast the Bench itself, with a view to the restoration of equilibrium among the many classes of which it is now composed. No one class, no one should be over-represented (as at present) on the Bench, so as to give it undue influence in the settlement of civic questions.

29. The several races composing our population should be fairly represented, with reference not merely to the proportion of each race in the aggregate population, but, if practicable, also to the interest—house-holder or mercantile—each Justice of the Peace may be fairly supposed to represent.

30. The number of representatives or Justices of the Peace of each race should be fixed finally, and vacancies filled up; and hereafter, as they occur, an opportunity might be given to the Bench of Justices of learning whom it is proposed to nominate to the vacant places.

31. The office of Justice of the Peace would soon become even more highly prized than it is at present; public spirit would be encouraged, and the field for selection of the Town Council be enriched.

32. There are some with such extreme views regarding self-government and "India for the natives," that they would leave the municipal government of Bombay to the natives only, on the plea that natives alone have any real stake in the town, all others being mere sojourners or birds of passage. In other words, they would leave the city to those who, from the very nature of things, from their inexperience and inevitable ignorance of the great municipal problems of the day, must be least fit to govern it single-handed.

33. Just as absurd are the views of those who, shouting "India for the English," would deprive our native friends of all voice in their own affairs; ignoring the value, the estimable value, of the knowledge of their own people, of their acuteness and influence among the masses.

34. Others there are again who would banish what they term the official or governmental element from the Bench, as if, forsooth, a man cannot be at once a good Government officer and an independent Town Councillor. These people would rob the Bench of the best administrative ability and the most valuable official experience.

35. Some again scout the idea of lawyers, merchants, and other Europeans who reside here but for a few years to make money, and take it away with them, having any but a fleeting interest in the city. While the history of Bombay shows what some of these men have done for us, we should be foolish, indeed, to reject the advice and counsel of a body of gentlemen constantly recruited with fresh blood, more or less familiar with municipal progress in Europe, and accustomed to look at every question with care and caution.

36. We must have all these elements, for they are all valuable. Official experience, native acuteness, local knowledge and influence, legal and mercantile caution and ability, we need, and must secure them all, both in the Bench and in the Town Council.

37. As to the position of the Government with reference to the Corporation, I am of opinion that, besides appointing the head executive authorities, it should require a short annual report from the Clerk of the Peace, embodying the views of the Bench on the administration of the previous year. It should have the power, not merely as at present, of confirming without alteration the rates voted by the Corporation to be levied each year, but should also be authorized on occasion to withhold confirmation of the rates voted by the Bench, if emergent works have not been duly provided for in the budget for the coming year.

38. A provision of this nature would put it in the power of Government to compel the Corporation to supply the wants of neglected districts; and, in fact, would make Government a court of appeal, to which the inhabitants of neglected districts might appeal with some prospect of success.

* These words in italics are of importance, as will afterwards be seen.

† Under the provisions of sec. 33 of Act XXV. of 1858.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE AGAINST INDIA.

(*Englishman*, May 30.)

WE proceed this morning to fulfil our promise of noticing that portion of Mr. Maclean's pamphlet on Indian Finance which deals with the charge made against England that she is annually draining India of vast sums of money. This charge is founded, it should be remembered, on an alleged excess of Indian exports over imports. The difference for the last thirteen years is stated at forty-three millions sterling. To this, Mr. Maclean remarks, must be added the amount of railway capital sent to India, and of debt transferred to England, so that the balance of trade against India amounts in this period to £157,000,000, or twelve millions sterling per annum. With reference to these figures, Mr. Maclean remarks that the value of the exports is much more carelessly stated than that of the imports, which consist chiefly of gold, silver, and goods liable to duty. For our own part we look upon them as wholly untrustworthy. Not only is the value of the imports liable to *ad valorem* duties never exaggerated; there can be little doubt that it is, on the whole, considerably underestimated in the tariff. What the true value is, we have no means of ascertaining with exactness. But it is certain that the difference in value between the exports and imports is much less than appears on the face of the returns. Mr. Maclean, however, for the purposes of his argument, admits the accuracy of the figures given, and proceeds boldly to consider the question how far "the deficiency ought to be attributed to the natural working of the laws of commerce, or to be set down as one of the inevitable evils of foreign rule."

To show how far an excess of exports over imports is from indicating any disadvantage to the trade of a country, he brings forward the example of America, in whose case the excess is about as great as in that of India.

"Yet," he remarks, "America bears this burden bravely, and continues to flourish as if she paid no tribute at all" to the rest of the world. A considerable portion of this money, as he remarks, goes to pay the passages of emigrants from other countries. In fact, the value of these emigrants—greater, we must remember, than it would be if they were slaves—ought in fairness to be added to that of the imports. Then another portion goes to pay the freight of the English merchant ships engaged in the American carrying trade. In this case, doubtless, it might be more to the advantage of America if her trade were carried entirely by her own ships; but still she gets her money's worth for this part of her money, and, however the result may affect her, it is evidently quite independent of any such political considerations as are looked to for an explanation in the case of India. The rest of the excess "may be considered as legitimate profits on the vast amount of English and German capital employed in building the railways, working the mines, and extending the cultivation of the soil throughout the vast territory of the Republic."

There are no reasons for not considering the case of India an analogous one. If America does not cry out that she is the milch-cow of other countries, there is no reason why India should make such a complaint. It is true she does not employ English emigrants, whose passage-money can be set against a portion of her exports; yet she does employ a considerable amount of English labour of the very highest order, which in one way or another is doing, in the development of her moral and material resources, a work quite comparable with that performed by emigrants to America. It would be difficult to appraise the value of these skilled labourers in figures; but if India got nothing else for her twelve millions sterling per annum, we doubt whether she would be the loser. The entire carrying of trade of India is, however, performed only by foreign vessels; and of this service it is not difficult to form an approximate estimate of the value. Taking the average freight on exports at £2 a ton, a very low figure indeed, we get about two millions sterling per annum as the amount legitimately paid by India for this service of carrying "her cotton, indigo, opium, rice, and seeds to the foreign markets, in which they can be sold to the best advantage." Now the fact that the carrying trade of India is thus carried on by foreign vessels is not a result of her being ruled by foreigners. There is nothing to prevent native capitalists embarking in this trade, but their own inclination. "Again," says Mr. Maclean, "the whole banking business of India, so far as regards the foreign exchanges, is transacted by English agency, employing for the most part English money. There is probably not less than £5,000,000 of English capital invested in shares of the Indian Exchange Banks, and other associations of a kindred character; and assuming the profit on this capital to average ten per cent., there is half a million to be paid on this account out of the value of the Indian exports." Then there is the vastly larger amount of English capital employed in Indian commerce. Indigo, tea, coffee, are all produced more or less with English capital. Even cotton is bought up in the interior, and cleaned and pressed with the aid of English machinery. The value of these and similar services also has to be set against the balance of exports over imports.

If India were to be independent to-morrow, it would, justly observes Mr. Maclean, be obviously to her advantage to continue to make use of these services. "The only difference is that now, under the protectorate of the English Government, she gets this aid far more readily and on easier terms than she could possibly hope to do if she were, like Turkey or Egypt, governed by a native prince."

TOBACCO must have been a luxury with a vengeance, in Aubrey's time. Writing about 1680, he says:—"The first had silver pipes, but the ordinary sort made red of a walnut-shell and a straw. I have heard my grandfather say that one pipe was handed from man to man round the table. Within these thirty-five years, 'twas scandalous for a divine to take tobacco. It was then sold for its wayte in silver. I have heard some of our old yeomen neighbours say that, when they went to market, they culled out their biggest shillings to lay in the scales against the tobacco: now the customes of it are the great cat-ha' all yeath's hath."

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

(*Pioneer.*)

TRAVELLING the other day on the railway above Cawnpore, we noticed two things, in themselves of small account, but remarkable as evidence of progress. At a little outstation, a native woman got out of the train followed by a servant carrying a veritable carpet bag. At the same place we noticed a large number of kerosine oil tins, and on inquiry were told that they contained ghee packed for the Calcutta market.

It may be true that all our progress in Europe is a sham and a delusion. Probably the progress of all human institutions is in a parabolic curve. After reaching a certain height their motion is downwards. But here in Hindoostan we have hardly yet begun to yield to the powers which are trying to move us. Any motion there is, is but the beginning of the curve, and must take us upward for some time to come. That great, although silent, changes are taking place in the country round us, few who have observed things for the last ten years will venture to deny. First of all we have the working of that great dumb missionary, the iron road. The multitude of natives who travel by rail must leaven the mass of the nation. In districts intersected by the railway it is in daily use for journeys to market or to court. A man who is frequently huddled up in a carriage, cheek by jowl with all sorts of people, must in time lose some of the stiffness and priggishness of caste. He must sometimes be compelled to eat with less of the ceremonial and ritualism of Hindooism. In a word, his bigotry must diminish. Then we have education pushed on as it never has been before. Our present Government makes this the one object which it follows through evil repute and good repute, with admirable persistency. People may scoff at a school held in a hovel, and at a teacher who gets five rupees a month. Nevertheless it is a fact known to those who visit village schools that the boys are taught—numbers of boys are every day learning to read, write, and cipher, and to have a tolerably intelligent idea of geography. Then at the head-quarters of every district there is a really good high school wherein English education of no despicable sort is to be had. It is impossible but that the spread of learning to such an extent must largely affect the character and habits of the people; what the result will be, we hardly venture to foretell. What castes and what classes are being taught? We are not aware that any accurate information on this head is published. Speaking from our own experience, we should say that the highest class, the large land-owners, the richer merchants, and the Mahomedans generally, hold aloof from the schools. But the great mass of the scholars are of the Brahmin, Kayut, and Bunya castes. The leaven has hardly reached those classes who actually follow the plough.

Speaking, therefore, from our own knowledge only, we anticipate a great increase to the ranks of those who expect Government service. Many of them will doubtless in time get those situations on the railway, now almost exclusively held by Bengalees. Many will also find occupation on the canals and other public works. But a great number of them must fail in obtaining public employment of any kind, and will fall back, disappointed men, to swell the ranks of the great discontented. It is also to be expected that those who from pride of birth, or, like the Mahomedans, from motives of bigotry, forego the advantages offered to them, must go to the wall and give room to the pupils of our schools. That any immediate effect on caste will be produced by education, we do not at all anticipate. The lower castes are virtually excluded from the schools by their own poverty and absorbing occupations. The liberality of the Bengalee Baboo is, we suspect, far more the result of constant intercourse with Europeans than of his education. Few men in the North-West, however highly educated they are, have the courage to brave the women of their families, so far as to refuse to take part in the superstitious practices and idolatry of their creed. We must wait for female education; and it is still very far off. Any one, whose occupations lead him into the country, must observe the number of scattered homesteads springing up year by year. Several of our settlement officers have called attention to this. Few of these hamlets are more than thirty, and many are not ten years old. Every year adds to their number, especially along the lines of the railway and the canal. The big villages, if not diminishing in size, certainly do not increase. Over men living thus scattered the tyranny of native society must lose some of its power. Greater opportunity must be given to eccentricity, whether of action or thought. Greater independence of character must result. Looking at it from another point of view, this breaking up of the villages into scattered homesteads will be very advantageous to the country at large. It increases to a vast extent the area of land that can be brought under careful tillage. It diminishes the loss of labour caused by the distance the husbandman has to go to his work. It enables the women and children, who cannot go very far afield, to take a larger share in the duties of the farm. It must also, we should think, be far better for the health of the people. The additional value it gives the land is great, and we should not wonder if thirty years hence a very large area of the cultivated soil was able to pay the highrate of rent now paid exclusively by the village home fields.

Such are some of the signs of the times. As we read them, they mean that these provinces, at no very distant date, will show a dense population, living in small homesteads, scattered at close intervals over the surface of the country. The holdings will be small, and the cultivation careful, and the rent high. The peasantry will be somewhat more enlightened and independent; while larger villages and towns will contain a numerous body of educated men, more or less dependent on public employment, and more or less contented as they succeed in obtaining it.

As to progress in our own rule and administration of the country, we cannot write at present. It is closely connected with the progress which the higher classes of natives are making in the understanding and discussion of political subjects. Hereafter, perhaps, we may speak of both matters together.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE "Great Jones," or Mr. Tommy Jones, the Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, has, we see, been "called to the bar." A friend asks—"which side of it?" This is unkind.—*Madras Mail.*

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake was felt the other day at Nynee Tal, and the lake is stated to have turned a sickly green "out of sheer alarm." At that station, as at Simla, wet and unseasonable weather has been prevalent.—*Pioneer*, May 31.

ON the 26th January it was reported in Astrabad (at the south-east corner of the Caspian) that the Tekkeh Turcomans had attacked the Russian encampment at Danush Ardand, in the Balkan District, losing 40 men themselves, but killing a very large number of Russian soldiers, with some of the Yamut Turcomans who had acted as guides.—*Ibid.*

A CORRESPONDENT in Simla informs us that Mr. Lepel Griffin, Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, has taken the wellknown house, "Oakover," which was last year the Assembly and Concert Rooms of Herr Von Goldstein, and which was this year taken for General Barrow, before the necessity for that officer's visit to England was determined on.—*Ibid.*

ON the return of the Shah from Turkish Arabia, several ministerial changes took place, the most important being the dismissal of the Prime Minister and the arrest of his brother-in-law, the Governor of Teheran, on a charge of misappropriation. The Shah on his return set himself also to inquire into the state of his kingdom, which was suffering terribly from scarcity of food, the result of two years' drought.—*Ibid.*

THE neighbourhood of Meshed was much harassed by Turcomans who, since the 20th February, had established themselves at a place not far off. By the 1st March, it is asserted, they had carried off into slavery nearly 3,000 families, and had made the roads quite impracticable, thus causing such scarcity that there were some two hundred deaths a day from starvation. Famine and disorder prevailed throughout Khorassan. —*Ibid.*

IN the middle of March a dervish delivered an address in the Teheran bazaar against the foreign representatives in particular, and the community of Feringhees in general. He said that the famine which now desolates the land was caused by the presence of those impure beings, and recommended that the country should be cleared of them. On the representation of the British and Russian Ministers, the Persian Government took prompt measures to put a stop to the mischief which this man's inflammatory language, at such a time of national suffering, was calculated to excite. After a public flogging the dervish was banished from the capital.—*Ibid.*

THERE is something profoundly touching in the sight of a town council anxious for a little personal adornment, yet half afraid of the effect such adornment may produce, and coquetting with its finery with an artless simplicity which is very refreshing in these brazen-faced days. The Leith town council, it seems, have been trembling on the verge of "red gowns and cocked hats," and almost turned back at the last moment ere they took the fatal plunge. At a meeting of that body on Tuesday Bailie Chalmers moved that "the town council thank the special committee appointed at their last meeting for their diligence in arranging for the red gowns and cocked hats, but on further deliberation considers it expedient that these articles should not be procured." Bailie Chalmers said that £70 had been expended on the royal marriage rejoicings, £15 for a trip to St. Mary's Loch, and it would cost upwards of £50 for the gowns and hats. Was it right that they should act and drink, take trips into the country, dress in gowns and cocked hats, and bring the burgh into debt? The Corporation of Glasgow did without gowns and cocked hats, and surely the Leith Corporation could not want them. No one seconded the fastidious Bailie's motion, and therefore we may conclude that the red gowns and cocked hats will be provided for himself and his colleagues.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 5.

MAURITIUS.

MAURITIUS is at present, according to the local papers, in a most prosperous and fortunate condition. The weather has been favourable for the sugar crop, and an out-turn of 130,000 tons is predicted, in addition to which we are told that money is plentiful, and likely to become more so. The rate of interest is declining; landed property is increasing in value, as well as all local shares and securities, and the municipal debentures. The revenue for the first quarter of the year shows an increase, and the expenditure a decrease, and a considerable surplus is looked forward to at the end of the year. The Governor has been making a tour through the districts, in order to become personally acquainted with the requirements of the colony, and is deservedly popular. He has just been created a Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE NOUVELLE PENELOPE.

THE public were startled not long ago by a telegraphic report which conveyed the information that a number of Chinese coolies, proceding from Macao to Peru, had destroyed the master and the crew of the vessel that was carrying them, and carried the vessel away into the China seas. The vessel was the Nouvelle Penelope, and it now appears beyond all doubt that the 310 Chinamen whom she was transporting for life had actually been kidnapped from home. The most horrible feature in the disclosures which have brought out these facts, in the circumstance that the case of the Nouvelle Penelope is by no means an exceptional one; and that a virtual slave trade is openly carried on between China and South America. So called "emigrants" are habitually purchased at Macao (after having been kidnapped from the interior) and carried in vessels fitted up more like convict transports than emigrant ships, to Callao in Peru, where they are sold at prices varying from 350 to 450 dollars a man. That these facts may not be mistaken for fiction, the *North China Herald* informs the public that they are extracted from a judicial finding on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

A RUSSIAN PRINCE ABOUT TO VISIT INDIA.

THE Grand Duke Alexis-Alexandrovitch, third son of the Emperor of Russia, may be expected in India about September next. His Imperial Highness is to sail from Cronstadt about the middle of this month in an imperial yacht, accompanied by an escort of four or five vessels of the Russian navy, and that will probably reach New York early in the month of June. The *New York Times* states, that "the Diplomatic Corps, and particularly the Russian Legation, are busily engaged in preparing a programme of festivities, which, in conjunction with those in course of preparation by the United States Government, together with the hospitalities that will doubtless be freely offered by New York and the larger cities throughout the Union, will combine to form a succession of grand ovations that will probably surpass in point of real magnificence anything of the kind this country has ever witnessed." It is stated that after a rapid tour through the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, and a journey across the Continent to San Francisco, it is surmised at the Russian Legation that the tourist will cross the Pacific, and traversing the immense empire of Russia on the continents of Asia and Europe, reach St. Petersburg some time in October.

SINGULAR MURDER IN CHINA.

THE China mail brought the narrative of a curious murder committed by four Chinamen upon a woman called Shap-luk. It appears that the husband of the deceased was a fisherman by trade, but, to eke out his income, was accustomed to go out "at thirty-six cash per visit" to pray over sick persons. For this purpose he had been hired by the four prisoners, but his incantations over the invalid, one Lai-choo-fat, were powerless to avert death, so Lai-choo-fat died. His friends promptly accused the fisherman of witchcraft. His protests were as powerless to save himself as his *mantras* had been to save Lai-choo-fat, for he was hammered with an oar until he looked quite dead, and his wife and four little children were thrown alive into the sea. The water, however, was very shallow, so that the children were saved; and the fisherman's skull was very thick, so that he was saved too; but the unfortunate wife was never seen again. The defence was that the deceased "had prayed their relative to death and ought to be killed," an argument which did not avail with the jury, who found all four guilty of wilful murder. Notwithstanding the gravity of the crime and the solemnity attendant on a trial for life, the spectators in court were kept amused the whole time by the quaintness of the evidence and the antics expressive of tribulation and contrition in which the four prisoners indulged. The prosecutor himself contributed to the laughter, in spite of his bandaged head and tale of woe, for while he was illustrating the different motions of the murderers when committing their horrid crime, he overbalanced himself and fell out of the witness-box.

MILITARY LETTER.

LONDON, 4th May.

STILL no Army Bill! One Government night passes after another, and first one and then another measure stops the way. It has been indicated by some, of what one may call the Government organs, that while other measures—as the Licensing and Local Rating Bills—are to be abandoned or postponed, the Army Regulation is under any circumstances to be persevered with. This Bill is however so inseparably bound up with the Budget, that the fortunes of the one can hardly fail to follow the fortunes of the other. But we must avoid the too common error of supposing that the Army Bill is really in its present application a costly measure. It is not so. Its cost is prospective rather than present. Its cost is wrapped up in the abolition of purchase. For this year, if the Government scheme be carried, the abolition of purchase will cost only £600,000. But next year it will cost £1,200,000, and next year the charge for retirements will perhaps begin to be sensible; and for many years to come the cost will go on increasing, until purchase is extinguished, and a system of retirement—the cost of which, Mr. Cardwell tells us, only a prophet could foresee—is permanently established in its place. The clause (No. 3, section 1) on the Army Bill which limits the number of officers who may retire by the sale of their commissions in any one year, had been abandoned by Mr. Cardwell. This clause was so obviously unfair and unsound in principle, that the Government have surely acted wisely in abandoning it and so avoiding the risk of a defeat.

While I am upon the subject of the Army Bill, I may mention that Sir William Russell has published two pamphlets which have reference to his amendments in the Army Bill. The first of these pamphlets is a statement of the scheme of army reform which he contemplates; the second pamphlet* gives the Army Regulation Bill amended as proposed by him. These amendments are directed to give effect to the reorganization scheme which is set forth in the first pamphlet. The essential feature of this scheme is a very good one, viz., the establishment of a "general militia," which will serve as a training force for the regular army on the one hand, and for the "local militia" on the other. The scheme has many merits. It is in several respects—in its main features at any rate—very similar to the scheme which was propounded by the *Saturday Review* some months back. The nursery battalion is the fundamental idea of both schemes. But Sir William Russell's scheme is deficient, I think, in compactness. I cannot discover that there is any connection between his regular army and his local militia. In fact, directly a man leaves his "general militia" (or nursery) at the end of one year's training, he goes—if to the regular army on one path, if to the militia on another. Nor do the two streams flow together even in the reserve. There is an army reserve and a militia reserve. The two are apparently altogether distinct. I see no reason why Sir William Russell's scheme should not work; indeed, I consider it a very good scheme. But its radical defect consists in this—that it is wanting in homogeneity and compactness. It is a great blessing for those whose duty takes them into the labyrinths of Parliament notices of motion, to be placed in possession of the keys of at least one of the labyrinths, and Sir William Russell has done well to throw his amendments into pamphlet form.

At last we have heard, let us hope, the end of the "War Office scandal." That end is that the Accountant-General, Mr. Whitlin, and the Chief Clerk, Mr. Talant-General, Mr. Whitlin, and the Chief Clerk, Mr. Talbot, have been called upon to resign and permitted to retire on reduced pensions. They have already, as you are aware, been required to refund the money which they had misappropriated. Sir William Brown is already *en retraite*, as the French say, and his pension and his K.C.B.-ship are therefore secure. The *Broad Arrow* gives a very full account of the whole transaction, and ends with the following remarks:—

"One word of remark in conclusion for the year of Lord Northbrook. Is he still of opinion that the Accountant General's Department of the Army requires no audit? Will he still maintain in the interest of Mr. Commissioner Whitlin, and in spite of his *prestige*, 'grave impropriety,' that mutual confidence, and not a jealous independent audit, is the principle on which the system of Army accounts are to be regenerated? Lord Northbrook is dogmatic and determined, but he comes of a commercial stock which knows when and how to retrieve a blundering speculation. Will he still swear by ability and arithmetic, like a city merchant? Will he still swear by ability and arithmetic, like a city merchant? or will he now, after his unpleasant experience, at length admit that a statesman and administrator should rely on public servants with some higher quality than that of a Babbage's Calculating Machine?"

It is to be hoped, too, that we have heard the last of another matter—the opposition to the Martini-Henry rifle. I suppose that all your readers who may happen to be interested in this subject will see—and, if they care to do so, read—the debate which took place on

* "A Scheme for the Re-organization of the Land Forces." By Colonel Sir William Russell, C.B., M.P. (London, Standford, 1871.)

† "The Government Bill, with Amendments to be proposed in Committee." By Colonel Sir William Russell, C.B., M.P. (London, Stanford, 1871.)

Colonel Barttelot's motion last Friday. That motion was directed to the appointment of a select Parliamentary Committee to review the whole subject, and to say finally if the Martini-Henry rifle is the best arm out. It would weary me excessively—and I am sure it would weary you—if I were to go over all this question. I confess I am heartily sick of it. For about two years a persistent opposition has been carried on against the proposed rifle, mainly by Mr. Westley-Richards and his friends. During this time every sort of misrepresentation and inaccuracy has been spread abroad—which misrepresentations and inaccuracies have been over and over again refuted; still the mis-statements have continued, still the ears of members of Parliament and of military men in high places have been poisoned by emphatic denunciations of the new arm, and strong recommendations of some other—generally the Westley-Richards. At last the matter has been brought to the test of Parliamentary inquiry, and then a majority of 137 to 72 has decided that it is not desirable to re-open the question. The manufacture of the Martini-Henry rifle is therefore to go on; the arm

THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

(*Madras Mail*, May 30.)

The Rouge Rebellion has been entirely suppressed but not before the insurgents shot 64 hostages, including the Archbishop of Paris, who was erroneously stated to have effected his escape. M. Thiers is partly responsible for this dreadful massacre in cold blood, for the Communists had warned him of their determination to take two Federal lives for every Communist whom he shot, and there was no occasion to depart from the policy of moderation towards prisoners that, influenced by this threat, he had for several weeks observed. In ordering General Dumbrowski to be shot M. Thiers must have known that he was jeopardising the life of Monseigneur Darboy, the most notable prisoner in the hands of the Commune.

M. Georges Darboy, D. D., Archbishop of Paris, was born in 1813, at Fayl-Billot (Haute-Marne), and was for some time Professor of Philosophy and Dogmatic Theology in the Ecclesiastical Seminary of Langres. In 1846 he went to Paris, where he was appointed by Mgr. Affre, Chaplain to the Collége Henri IV. Mgr. Sibour made him honorary vicar, with the mission of inspecting the religious instruction in the Colleges of the diocese. These different functions brought him in relation with a very large number of families, and procured him friends in various quarters. In 1854 he accompanied Mgr. Sibour to Rome to take part in the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. He was named by the Emperor to the episcopal see of Nancy in 1859, and was promoted to the Archiepiscopate in Jan., 1863. He was the author of "Les Femmes de la Bible," "L'Introduction à l'Imitation de Jésus-Christ," and other works. He received the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 12, 1860, and was promoted Grand Officer, Aug. 14, 1863, and Senator in 1863.

Monseigneur Darboy is not the first Archbishop of Paris who has lost his life in a Revolution. In 1848, on July 23rd, when the Red Republicans rose in Paris, the National Assembly declared the city in a state of siege, and delegated unlimited military power to General Cavaignac. The insurgents raised very formidable barricades, which, for three days, baffled the attacks of the National Guards. On the 25th, Lamoricière threatened to bombard the city, and the then Archbishop, hoping to induce the insurgents to accept his offices as mediator, proceeded in his robes, attended by two grand-vicars towards the Faubourg St. Antoine. He reached the foot of the Column of July, where a strong barricade was erected, and firing actively going on. On the insurgents seeing him they desisted from firing, and allowed how to mount the barricade. Arrived at the top, he commenced to address the mob, and his words seemed to produce some effect, when suddenly the roll of a drum was heard, a shot was fired, and the Archbishop fell mortally wounded, and died two days afterwards.

There are eighteen Roman Catholic Archbishops in France viz., at Aix, Albi, Alger, Auch, Avignon, Besancon, Bordeaux, Bourges, Chambray, Chambery, Lyon, Paris, Rheims, Rennes, Rouen, Sens et Auxerre, Toulouse et Narbonne, and Tours; and of these five are Cardinals. There are also sixty-seven Bishops.

SO-CALLED SPIRITUALISM.

(*Once a Week.*)

Nearly two hundred years ago, Sir Isaac Newton asked the question—"How do the motions of the body follow from the will?" This question—which is intimately connected with the so-called spiritual manifestations—has not yet been satisfactorily answered, although it is one in which all mankind are deeply interested. The same question, expressed in different words, had engaged the attention of many of the most eminent scientific men from a very remote period of the world's history. It still remains an unsolved problem, how mind, soul, or spirit acts upon matter; and how matter reacts upon mind, soul, or spirit. Neither doctors of divinity nor quacks of divinity, doctors of medicine nor quacks of medicine, have been able to give a solution: more, the nature of neither matter nor spirit is yet properly understood; many distinguished men contending that, fundamentally, there is no difference between them. . . . . .

Other phenomena are the pictures of external objects which may be impressed upon the body of a child when *en ventre sa mère*. The writer of this article has seen the picture of a bunch of black grapes indelibly impressed on the face of a man. The picture was the same size and colour as the grapes themselves. This picture had been formed on the child's face—unconsciously to the mother—when it was *en ventre sa mère*, by a mental operation of the mother herself. This fact, and others of a like kind, leads to a new field of what we may term psychological photography, and is a curious evidence of the effect produced by mind or spirit on matter.

Another phenomenon, showing the action of mind on matter, which the writer has seen on three different occasions, is this:—In the year 1852, he saw performed, in the city of Steubenville, Ohio, U.S., what he considers one of the most extraordinary actions he has seen in his life. The two men concerned in the action—one of whom we will call the operator, the other the subject—were both glass-blowers, employed in a glass manufactory in that city. The action was performed in a private parlour, when the men had just come in to their dinner from work, simply for amusement, and with no desire to obtain money or any other valuable consideration. The operator was about five feet eight inches high, and rather stout; the subject was six feet one inch high, muscular, and well proportioned, his weight being about one hundred and ninety pounds. The subject having been brought into the electro-biologic state by the operator, the latter held his outstretched hand and arm about twelve inches above the head of the former, and without touching him, or using any mechanical or other contrivance, completely lifted him off the floor, and kept him suspended between the hand and the floor for a period of eight seconds, by the mere force of the will;—showing, clearly and unmistakably, that the mere force of the will of one man is sufficient to elevate a body weighing one hundred and ninety pounds about six inches, and keep it suspended at that height for a period of eight seconds! Here, the general law of the earth's gravity on a body weighing one hundred and ninety pounds is completely counteracted by the force of a man's will. This is a remarkable instance of the power of mind or spirit, acting upon matter external to itself. The writer would hardly credit the performance of such an action, had he not seen it himself on three different occasions.

With the intention of philosophically investigating *spiritual* phenomena, purely so called, the writer has frequently joined spiritual circles; and he must say that not a single one of the circles he joined was able to cause the table to move, or even to produce so much as a "rap." He also frequently visited spiritual meetings and séances with the same intention, and saw nothing worth mentioning, except that many of the men and women present were shaking their heads and hands, as if afflicted with the palsy. Although he is unable, from personal knowledge, to narrate anything of an extraordinary nature as having been performed by the so-called spiritual mediums, the following description of a "Séance with Mr. Mansfield, of New York," who is a writing medium, may not be uninteresting:—

"On arriving at his residence, we found him at leisure, and he consented to give us a seance. We were quite unknown to him, and he to us—except that we knew his name, and that he was a professional medium; while our names were withheld, so that we might test his power without giving him even the advantage of knowing us, or where we came from. Near one of the windows there was a long writing-table, at which Mr. Mansfield was seated; and having explained our wish that he would give us an opportunity of testing his power as a medium, he placed us so that, by extending our hands and touching each other, we formed a circle. More than once he changed our positions, like the men on a chessboard. This being settled apparently to his satisfaction, those of us who desired to do so were invited to go to the table, and write a message to or make an inquiry of any spirit with whom we wished to correspond.

"While one of our party was so engaged, Mr. Mansfield remained in conversation with us at the end of the room farthest from the writing-table, so that he could not possibly, even if he desired, see what was written. He appeared quite indifferent as to the proceeding of the writer, until he was informed the message was complete when he desired the paper might be folded up, so that the contents could be seen by no one. The paper was in long slips, such as are used for printers' 'copy;' and when rolled up, the writing was hid in a dozen folds of paper. Then the ends were fastened down with gum; and without any address or writing on the outside, the letter was allowed to remain on the table. The writer then joined us, and Mr. Mansfield resumed his seat, and for a few moments gently rubbed the letter with his fingers, without moving it from the table. He then took a sheet of paper, such as that on which the letter had been written, passed the gum-brush over the upper end of it, and attached the folded-up letter to it. Then he sat, pencil in hand, prepared to write; while the left hand was allowed to rest lightly on the table by his side. For some minutes he sat thus, talking to us on any subject that was started, until presently we heard a gentle and even click on the table, and saw the index finger of his left hand move up and down, each time giving a tap on the table; and this, he informed us, indicated the presence of the spirit-agency working through him, he might call it—as it was frequently named—the 'spirit telegraph,' and, in his case, its presence was so infallible, 'he would stake his existence upon it.' He was convinced the spirit to whom the message had been addressed was there, and would—through him—reply to it. We watched with the utmost curiosity and interest; and remarked that, when the finger tapped regularly, and with an unbroken movement, the pencil held in the medium's right hand began to move, and then pass rapidly over the paper, line after line—the medium unheeding what was written—until the answer to the message was entirely completed. He then folded the original message and the reply together, and handed the paper to our friend, and resumed the conversation then going on.

"Curiosity at once prompted the opening of the roll of paper, to see the nature of its contents. It was a letter of many lines, written in a free hand, bore at the top the usual inscription, and was signed at the end with the name of the departed spirit whose message it purported to be. We then opened the letter our friend had written, which had been so carefully fastened up, and found it was addressed to a person whose Christian name only was written, while the message sent in return was signed with the name in full. Then we read the letter, and the reply. It related to matters of a family nature which I need not repeat but as to the answer, it was so complete—entered so fully into the particulars on which information had been sought, and was so satisfactory—that no living being could have given a more rational or direct answer. We were astounded at the result, which seems to pass belief—yet it is no romance. Nor was this the only instance of Mr. Mansfield's powers. During our interview, six or seven letters were written by ourselves, and each was folded and sealed, put into double envelopes or otherwise secured, so that inspection of their contents was impossible.

"The medium, as I have said, saw nothing of the writing, knew nothing of what had been written, or the names of the writers, or those of the dead to whom the messages were addressed; and yet the replies were as perfect in every respect as if he had known all these, was well posted in the family history, and had at his fingers' ends information which we knew he did not possess. Then, again, in one particular case an inquiry was written to a dead relative by the most sceptical of our party, requesting an expression of opinion on some important family subject. The letter was folded and sealed as before; and a reply was sent, occupying a long sheet of paper, signed with the christian and surname of the spirit, and so entirely satisfactory and to the point as to be marvellous. The medium could not have replied of his own knowledge; he had no help from any human being; and the conclusion was forced upon us that the message in this and in other trials could not have been communicated without spirit agency.

"The spirits assert that there is a certain emanation or effluvium possessed by mediums, which they—the spirits—can condense, and with it form a temporary material covering for their spirit-hands, with which they can touch mortals, play musical instruments, draw, write, knock, and convey tables and other objects about the room. This temporary covering, however, does not last long; and hence it is that hands and figure are seen only for a brief space, and then vanish. Mediums have this effluvium, if I may so call it, in a greater or less degree. When the power is strong in the medium, the more lasting and perfect are the spirit-forms; and, in some cases, not hands only, but the full figure of the spirit-form becomes visible to mortals. The spirits also assert that their spirit-forms are like, but of a less gross nature than, the bodies they left in this world; and hence it is that Mumler, the photographer, produces spirit-photographs. I have seen many of these pictures, and in some the features are quite perfect, in others it is a mere shade, of no definite form; and this arises from the medium not always being in 'good power,' as it is called."

The same persons who visited Mr. Mansfield called also on Miss Kate Fox, who is reputed to be the most distinguished medium in America. Here is their account:—

"Miss Kate Fox is the most powerful medium in the world, so far as is known. She is quite young, being about six-and-twenty; of great simplicity of manner, and entirely free from affectation and pretence. We obtained an introduction to her through Mr. Livermore, a retired banker of New York; and we were invited to a séance at the private residence of Mr. Townsend, a member of the legal profession, in Madison Avenue. Our party consisted of Miss Kate Fox, Mr. Livermore, Mr. Townsend, and our three selves. We proceeded upstairs to the second floor, and entered a furnished room, lighted with gas—the windows, on account of the heat, being wide open. In the middle of the room was a round table in two parts—apparently a dinner table, with the inner parts removed. There were, besides, various articles of furniture—chairs, a sofa, a bookcase, ornaments, pictures, &c.; and on the round table was a musical box, with a small handle on the top for turning the mechanism within. It weighed from three to four pounds. We took our seats at the table in no particular order, each one sitting where he liked; and, when so arranged, we placed our hands on the table so that they touched those of our neighbours, and thus formed a 'circle.' The object of this was that all might be convinced that, whatever might happen, it would be produced without the agency of any one present. We were barely seated, when the rappings commenced. Our feet and knees were touched—not pushed, as by an inanimate object—but grasped by a soft yet firm hand. Various questions were asked aloud by Miss Fox, as if addressed to living beings, and replies came to all—'Yes' or 'No,' according to the question put. All long and important messages or replies were communicated by means of the alphabet; which, when required, was called for by the spirits by knocking in some peculiar manner—which, from practice, was familiar to the medium; who several times during the séance, on hearing a knock, would say, inquiringly, 'The alphabet?' or, 'You want the alphabet?' and the words were scarcely spoken, when 'Yes' was replied by three smart raps on the table; then the medium, without producing any written or printed characters, repeated the letters of the alphabet—A, B, C, &c., until stopped by three quick raps; the letter last spoken was then written down, and she recommenced from the beginning, until again stopped, which letter was in like manner written down, and so on, until a word, and then a whole sentence, was spelled out. The process, though seemingly slow, is not so; for, from practice, the medium, when two or three letters are given, anticipates the word intended, and speaks it aloud; and if correct, 'Yes' is indicated by three raps, or 'No' by one. Very many messages and replies to questions were communicated to us during the evening in this manner; many, too, from departed relatives, repeating or confirming what we had learnt through the mediumship of Mr. Mansfield, and being in every respect as intelligent and satisfactory as any document written by a human hand.

"More than once, some of the party had to change seats, the 'circle' not being complete; and the spirits having intimated that, if possible, they would make their presence visible to us, the gas was lowered without being actually put out. In a few moments, the musical box began playing irregularly, as if turned by the fingers of a child; then there was a slight grating on the table, and we heard the box playing while floating in the air—sometimes near us, actually touching our heads, then lying on the sofa or the floor, and up at the ceiling or beneath the table at our feet. We all sat without moving, to detect any sound in the room; but not the slightest rustle was heard beyond the tune of the musical box. I sat next to Miss Fox, and am certain that she moved neither hand nor foot. We had been sitting thus for about an hour, when a message came to 'open the table.' This, we were informed, was preliminary to the spirits being seen. The ends of the table were drawn apart some six or eight inches, and we again placed our hands so that they touched our neighbours on either side; and, having sat a short time in perfect silence, waiting and listening, there came from the opening in the table bright, luminous, bluish lights, phosphorescent in character. Sometimes they were undefined, and like a bluish-gray mist; at others, they were of a globe or egg shape—in which case, the light was more condensed and bright, and was surrounded by a cloudy light, which followed its movement about our heads until it vanished. The most definite forms, including the surrounding light, were about half a yard in diameter. They floated, with soft and graceful speed, from one point to another; and came so near as to touch our faces, but we not shrunk back as they approached. None of the lights were visible longer than about a minute. Two or three came at once; and, having floated away at various points, were succeeded by others equally mysterious and beautiful, and of such a brightness as might have been seen from any part of the room. We expressed a wish to see a spirit-hand or form; but the evening was not wholly favourable for such a demonstration, and it was promised that our wish would be complied with on another occasion. More than once it was observed that, as the lights passed away, they seemed to form a halo round the head, or hover near the person, of Miss Fox; and so were lost to sight. The séance did not end here; as, during the evening, there was a remarkable communication in writing, purporting to be from Benjamin Franklin, who has on several occasions been seen in spirit-form by Miss Fox and others. The message now sent was written by the spirit guiding Miss Fox's hand, and was transcribed backwards from the right to the left of the paper, which had to be held up to the light, and read from the reverse side, to make out its contents. The writing was in a bold, clear hand, totally distinct from Miss Fox's handwriting. She had no knowledge of what was being written. She was talking to us the whole time; and, although it was dark, the lines were as regularly written from side to side as could be done in a good light. But this, remarkable as it was, is less so than the appearance of the spirit-lights. It is not uncommon for mediums to see spirits clearly; but, so far as I am aware, Miss Fox is the only one whose mediumistic power is so great as to enable spirits to appear even as we saw them. Before we separated, the musical box was brought back to the table, the head of one of our party being gently touched by it as it passed. We then heard it reach the table brought there by no human hands."

The "certain emanations or effluvium," said to be specially possessed by the mediums, are probably identical with the "spheres of attraction and repulsion" of Boscovich, and the "immaterial mortar" of Baxter. Most, if not all, of the phenomena described as having occurred at the séances with Mr. Mansfield and Miss Kate Fox might easily be shown to have been produced by natural causes, without our being under the necessity of referring them to the supernatural. With regard to the "bright, luminous, bluish lights" seen at the séance with Miss Fox, the writer remembers to have seen, in the year 1849, during a severe storm of thunder, wind, and rain, bright, luminous, bluish lights softly and gracefully moving about the curtains of his bed. If he were possessed of a fervid and poetic imagination, he might call these lights disembodied spirits, or guardian angels, placed there as sentinels to defend him against the fury of the storm. He is rather disposed to think they were amiable displays of electric force. The movements of the musical box, and the performance on that instrument, are interesting phenomena; but can hardly be considered more marvellous than the lifting of the man weighing one hundred and ninety pounds, by the power of the will alone.

In a future article on this subject, it is proposed to offer such an explanation of these phenomena as shall satisfactorily refer them to natural causes.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Consumption prevented. Influenza, colds, and fever are ever prevailing in our changeable climate. Though easily cured at first, when neglected they frequently induce serious diseases, of which the chief and most fatal is consumption. If Holloway's Pills be resorted to on the first appearance of any of these diseases, and if the symptoms be very urgent, his Ointment should also be well rubbed twice a day on the back and chest: they will cease to cause alarm, and consumptive tendencies will certainly be banished, and the body freed from all impurities, will be left in a healthier state than it was before the illness. The Pills, being free from noxious ingredients of any kind, the most delicate and timid may harmlessly take them.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

(FROM THE "PALL MALL BUDGET" OF MAY 5.)

THE STAGE.

Apropos of the performances to be given in London by the company of the Théâtre Français, the *Daily News* has published a long and melancholy wail—a howl, we might almost say—on the condition of the stage in England, which, from a high literary point of view, is, no doubt, very unsatisfactory. We have but few dramatic authors, properly so called; and vulgar spectacular pieces called burlesques, in which young women in scanty attire, with talent to match, play the principal parts, form the chief attraction at many of our theatres. All that is true. But the cry raised by the *Daily News* is, nevertheless, inopportune; for burlesques do, at last, seem to have begun to pall on the taste of the British playgoer, while there has of late been a remarkable increase in the number of original pieces produced in London. Without discussing the merit (by no means uniform) of these works, we can safely say, as a mere matter of arithmetic, that never, in the history of our stage, were so many "new and original pieces" brought out during a period of equal length as have been presented in London during the last three or four months. We are not in ecstasies on the subject. A piece is not necessarily good because it is original. Nevertheless the fact is as we state it. Original comedies have kept the bills for many weeks past at the Strand, the Vaudeville, the Royalty, the St. James's, the Prince of Wales's, the Haymarket, and the Court Theatre. At the Olympic and the Adelphi pieces founded on well known novels, but dramatized in the fair sense of the word, have been the main attractions; and at the Queen's the sole attraction has been Mr. Tom Taylor's "history." Not one of the new comedies (as the *Daily News* suggests) is worthy of Sheridan; nor are the new dramas at all up to the mark of Shakespeare. But "the stage of Shakspeare and Sheridan" means three centuries of dramatic literature; against which it is scarcely fair to pit the new pieces of the last three months. There has, of late, been an improvement in our dramatic affairs, which, without being exaggerated, ought at least to be recognized.

THE HAIRBREADTH 'SCAPES OF A RAILWAY GUARD.

It is seldom that we have an opportunity of hearing the tender reminiscences of an experienced railway official on the subject of railway slaughter. Last week a number of the friends of Mr. Alexander Nimmo, the railway guard who with his son John received severe injuries at Thirsk Station about two years ago, entertained him to supper at the Café Royal, Edinburgh, and presented him with a magnificent gold chronometer and chain and two hundred sovereigns for which subscriptions were received from a large number of noblemen and others accustomed to travel on the East Coast railways. The chairman (Mr. Robert Chambers) made the presentation, and congratulated Mr. Nimmo on being in a fair way of recovery from the accident by which he had been prostrated. Latterly, he said, Mr. Nimmo had been taking trial trips and short journeys, and found himself none the worse, but the better for them. Mr. Nimmo rose to reply, and "was much affected." Nor can we be surprised at his feelings getting slightly the better of him when we read the account he gave of his adventures. He said that in 1846 he took the first passenger train from Edinburgh to Berwick; he ran between these places five years, then ten years to York, and eight years to London, and during that time he had many friends and no enemies. It is doubtful, however, whether Mr. Nimmo would have run greater risk with his life had the whole of his career been passed exclusively among enemies, for he added, "He had been in many accidents, some of them of the worst description. Four times had he been in trains, running sixty miles an hour, which had been thrown over embankments, and in which passengers had to be pulled out of the carriages; and he was glad to say the whole of them came out living beings. He had been in many other accidents of not so serious a character, but recorded by the Board of Trade, and the Government Inspector told him when he was last lying prostrate at York that he had been twenty-eight times before them during twenty years' service." He further stated that his son, who was with him on the occasion of his last accident, was at present a "shipwreck" Let us hope that good luck may continue to attend Mr. Nimmo in the perilous profession of which he is so respected a member.

RAPHAEL'S "MADONNA DEL LIBRO."

One of our correspondents at Florence gives some particulars as to the recent sale of Raphael's "Madonna del Libro," until very lately one of the chief attractions of the city of Perugia for the artist and connoisseur:—"This diminutive oil painting, measuring only 17 centimètres in diameter, and known likewise under the denomination of 'Madonna di Casa Constabile,' from the name of its possessor, Marchese Constabile, is no less than the fifty-second Raphael which has been disposed of to foreign purchasers out of eighty-three which Italy formerly possessed. The Empress of Russia, desiring to present this picture to her consort on his birthday, made the Marchese Gian Carlo Constabile an offer of 320,000f. for it. Like many other Italian noblemen of the present day, the possessor of this gem—a well-known Etruscan scholar, by the way—is endowed with a personal fortune unfortunately far from adequate to the maintenance of the palazzo, gallery and social position he has inherited from his forefathers, and therefore lent no unwilling ear to the tempting offer. Nevertheless, being anxious if possible to preserve his treasure within the limits of his native country, he requested twenty-four hours' reflection time, and immediately communicated to the town council of Perugia the intelligence of the proposal made to him, and his desire that the town itself should have the preference, at the same time offering to sell it in this case at a reduction of 20,000f. The council, after a deliberation, however, declared their inability to meet even this demand, upon which Marchese Constabile, after a good deal of difficulty, obtained another forty eight hours for consideration, and made use of this time to offer his picture to the State on similar conditions as those he had proposed to his native city, *i.e.*, 300,000f., in order that the Italian Government might have the preference before a foreign purchaser. Correnti, the Minister for Public Instruction, who is at a loss to provide 1,000 francs for a poor schoolmaster, of course had no sum approaching to this to dispose of in favour of a work of art. His colleagues, the other members of the Cabinet, although ready to contribute from their own funds as much as they could possibly afford, were unable with all their efforts to reach the modest sum of 30,000f., let alone 300,000f., which it would be impossible to demand from Parliament, there being no time allowed the Minister for doing so, and not the remotest chance of its being granted. So the Empress got the picture after all."

GARIBALDI'S DEFENCE OF HIS TACTICS.

General Garibaldi has published in the Italian papers a lengthy defence of his own military conduct during the late war in France. His narrative is in the form of a letter addressed to his friend Fabrizi, and is especially devoted to replying to the criticisms made on his inactivity by the English journals. During a great part of his command of the so-called Army of the Vosges, it consisted, he states, of no more than 7,000 to 8,000 volunteers, made up of Spaniards, Frenchmen, Italians, and men of other nationalities, a large part of whom "could not be reckoned on for fighting." Nevertheless he with these succeeded throughout in maintaining an advanced position at or near Dijon. It was owing to this forward position of the Army of the Vosges that the Army of Lyons was enabled to traverse France in secrecy to join D'Aurelle de Paladines as his 20th Corps, just in time for the attempted advance from Orleans in November; and also that Bourbaki was in January able to carry out undiscovered the commencement of his operations against Werder by crossing the centre of France in the opposite direction. Both the operations failed; but that, as Garibaldi states, was through no fault of the covering army. Thus far most people will agree with the old chief of irregulars, but what follows is by no means as much in his favour. The most serious charge made against Garibaldi's strategy by ourselves and by others relates to the blindness with which he allowed Menteuffel to slip past him unobserved and fall on the rear of Bourbaki. "As to the movement of General Manteuffel in support of Werder," says the apology we are summarizing, "none of my four brigades knew anything of it;" and the writer goes on to explain when and how it was first discovered, and at the end shows that he did make a detachment on Dôle of 700 men—which naturally produced no effect—and that he was on his way with his main force towards Lons-le-Saulnier with a view of helping Clinchant, Bourbaki's successor, when the fatal news came that the Army of the East had been driven bodily over into Switzerland. This latter part of the apology of Garibaldi is of considerable historical importance, as it utterly refutes the assertion officially made by Gambetta that it was the truce made at Versailles which marred certain operations that were to have turned the scale against Manteuffel. The only other comment we would make upon the letter is that Garibaldi still unwisely takes credit for the successes before Dijon against the mere detachment of General Keller, which was employed to hoodwink him while Manteuffel moved past his position.

BRANDING SOLDIERS.

The new Mutiny Act contains one important alteration—section 26 is wholly omitted. This section provided for the branding of deserters with the letter D, and of soldiers discharged with ignominy with the letters B C, bad character. Clause 117 of the Articles of War also deprives courts martial of the power of marking men. Thus branding is abolished, and every officer and soldier will be glad of it. But it is important to observe that this abandonment of a degrading punishment is the direct consequence of the reform which was introduced last year, and in favour of which we have argued for some years, viz. the abolition of the bounty system. Bounty and branding were almost indissolubly connected one with the other. Branding was necessary to prevent deserters and men of bad character from re-enlisting and obtaining a fresh bounty, only to desert again or to be again discharged—repeating the process *ad infinitum*, and securing a fresh bounty on each enlistment. The bounty was, in fact, a direct inducement to the enlistment to men of bad character. They very often enlisted solely for the bounty, and with no intention of doing a day's honest service. Now that that inducement has disappeared, the necessity for making men in such a way as to prevent their re-enlistment disappears also. If a deserter or a man of bad character now re-enlists, he will do so not for the sake of a miserable pound or so and the few hours' drink and dissipation which this money afforded him the means of indulging in, but because he is honestly desirous of trying soldiering once again. And to this, if he will only behave himself properly, there can be no objection. And thus we get rid of a hateful practice, while we get rid at the same time of the main cause of the numerous desertions which gave so much trouble and caused so much expense. If a man behaves ill now, there is no reason why he should not be got rid of at once; there is no longer any reason for retaining convicted felons in her Majesty's army, as was acknowledged to be the case while the bounty system obtained. It would be well if increased powers for discharging bad men and indifferent soldiers were vested in commanding officers—such powers as are vested in other employers of labour. We observe a slight but not unimportant alteration in clause 43 of the Articles of War. Henceforward "any soldier may be tried for desertion without reference to the time during which he may have been absent;" and the time (twenty-one days' absence) which has hitherto distinguished "desertion" from 'absence without leave" is thus effaced.

GAME LAWS IN OTHER LANDS.

(*Daily News*, April 28.)

The difficulty in the way of a reform in the Game Laws is, that nobody seems to know what to do. Mr. P. A. Taylor proposed to sweep them away with other rubbish of a defunct feudalism; Mr. Hardcastle proposes to reform them in his own sense; and Mr. Winterbotham expresses the general feeling that they must be reformed somehow and soon. A report from several Secretaries of Legation abroad on the Game and Trespass Laws of certain foreign States will certainly contribute to our knowledge of what other nations have done in this matter, even if it does not indicate what we should do ourselves. The reports are by no means complete. They tell us nothing of France, Italy, or Austria. Notwithstanding a bias in favour of game, the task of reporting the laws of foreign countries has been well and honestly done. The reports cover a large area, and with the omissions above named give us a view of the Game Law arrangements of the civilized world.

Game Laws belong not only to Europe, but to feudal Europe. They come down from the days when the great baron was lord of his lands and his tenants were his vassals. In the Mohammedan East they are unknown. The Koran allows the pursuit of all kinds of game, and as the Eastern Bible is the statute book of Eastern peoples, the faithful Mohammedan takes his gun and goes whither he pleases. Sir Henry Elliot says there are no Game Laws in Turkey; but the killing of game is prohibited in a certain season of the year by police regulations which are enforced near the capital. In Persia, Mr. Jenner reports that game is preserved by the State, but by no one else. There are no penalties for trespass, "and so strong is the feeling against any inclosure made solely for the preservation of game, that nothing of this nature is known to exist."

Passing the Russian frontier, we are at once face to face with the European system of Game Laws. In Russia these laws have, of course, an imperial aspect. Any member of the Imperial family may shoot anywhere, and no licence is required for any of the privileged persons who may be allowed to shoot in their presence or company. The law of the land, however, gives the game to the landowner, but he must pay 15 roubles for his licence, and the licence must state both the lands over which the holder is going to shoot, and the species of game he intends to shoot. Of course, in Russia the tenant is nowhere. Mr. Rumbold gives no account of any law or custom which admits a claim for damages inflicted on crops. The law carefully protects the game, even prevents its sale during the prohibited periods, but does not protect the crops.

In Northern Europe there are also Game Laws. In Sweden and Norway any landowner is entitled to pursue and shoot game and wild beasts on his own land, and he may trace wounded game over the lands of his neighbours. These countries have a formidable list of beasts of prey—bears, wolves, lynxes, glattons, foxes, martens, otters, seals, eagles, eagle owls, hawks, and falcons—which may be killed anywhere and by anybody. There is a special law about bears. Any person who has marked down a bear in its den during winter acquires a right to the animal, and has the sole right of killing it, and not even the owner of the land can disturb the beast nor prevent the chase. Poaching and shooting in the close seasons is punished by fine, one-third of which goes to the Government, and two-thirds to the informer. There is no game licence and no gun tax. In Denmark, Mr. Strachey tells us that the Game Laws "have in view a system of land tenure unexampled in England or elsewhere." But there are no pheasants, except in the King's preserves of Amsack and Klampenborg, hares are very scarce, and rabbits are almost unknown. Moreover, the Land Laws and the Game Laws with them, are undergoing a revolution which makes any detailed analysis of existing arrangements useless. In Prussia, also, changes are in progress. Mr. Petre's report gives a history of Game Law legislation in Prussia from 1848 onwards. Up to the revolutionary year the Prussian Game Laws had been even more obnoxious than our own. The right of killing game was a distinct and saleable property, held and transferred altogether independently of the ownership or tenancy of the soil. It gave its owner—prince, noble, cleric, or burgher of a municipality—the exclusive right to the shooting over other men's lands. Poaching was theft, and it was poaching to shoot game which lived on a man's own ground, fed on his crops, and lodged in his plantations, unless the property in the game happened to be his. After generations of discontent this law was abolished in 1848; in some parts of Germany the holders of the rights were compensated, in others not, but everywhere the game was made the inalienable property of the owner of the soil. In the reaction of 1850 a new Game Law was passed, which, with some modifications last year, is now the Game Law of the Prussian Monarchy. Any man owning not less than 200 English acres of land, lying together, may take a game certificate for 3s. (in Hanover 6s., in Hesse 9s.) by which he will get an absolute right to kill game on his own property. Unenclosed properties of less than 200 acres do not give their owners this right. If such a property is surrounded by a forest of more than 2,000 acres, belonging to a single owner, the shooting over it must be let to the owner of the forest; if not, the shooting is annexed to the commune, and forms part of the common shooting district. The right of shooting over all lands owned by corporations, or by more than three joint proprietors, must be delegated to a gamekeeper or leased to a tenant. The Prussian law admits of no claim for damages by game. A man may prevent it from going on his land, may fence it out, or frighten it off by scarecrows; may even employ house dogs to keep off the red and fallow deer and wild boar; but it is for him to keep them off, not for the owner of the game to look after it or pay for its depredations. Of course there is agitation and protest against this injustice, and in the debates of last year the demand for compensation for damages by game was so strong that the Government were obliged to yield. They pledged themselves to introduce at the earliest possible time a new Game Law for the whole of Prussia, which should fully establish the principle that occupiers and small proprietors should be compensated for all damages inflicted on their crops by the game of their greater neighbours. Even in Prussia, therefore, Game Law legislation in the direction of justice to the cultivators of the soil is one of the questions of the hour. In the Netherlands the Game Laws are exceedingly despotic and severe. Game is property, and belongs to the owner of the soil, except under some tenures which resemble our copyholds, under which it belongs to the holder of the land. But not even the owner of the game can do as he likes with it. He must not shoot on Sunday or at night, or when the ground is flooded or covered with snow, only in very few cases cannots, traps, or snares be used, and no game or eggs can be sold during the close season. The State itself prevents poaching, and game can only be conveyed from one place to another by the public road, and even then must be accompanied by a certificate showing how it was obtained. In Spain the Game Laws seem to have gone out with the Bourbons. Mr. Ffrench reports that they are in partial abeyance, "they are purely theoretical and the practice of them is no longer observed." But by the theory the game goes with the land, and if a wounded bird falls on the land of a private owner, it belongs to him, not to the sportsman who shot it. In Portugal game is not preserved, though a licence to shoot it is required. Every one is allowed to capture it on his own land, on the public lands, or on unenclosed or uncultivated land. In Switzerland a new rule, partially recognised, however, by the issue of shooting licences in other countries, is brought into complete embodiment. Game in Switzerland, like the beautiful walnut trees which line the roads, is the property of the State. Licences for shooting are issued by nearly all the Cantonal Governments, and some of these Governments have been lately preserving the game more strictly. The principle is that the game belongs, not to the landowners or occupiers of the soil, but to the people of the country, enables the Governments to preserve it in the general interest and for the general profit. The opening of the shooting season may be delayed in some circumstances; traps, gins, poison, and spring guns are prohibited, and even the nests of singing birds and of such birds as are useful to agriculture are protected against pilfering school-boy fingers.

The United States of course stand alone. There is no general Game Law, such matters belong to the local legislation of the individual States. Mr. Fane reports that there is no law in any State requiring a game certificate or a licence for carrying a gun, but shooting on Sundays is everywhere forbidden. Simple trespass is hardly recognised as an offence at all, but malicious trespass is everywhere indictable and punishable by fine or imprisonment. Damage done, even in a simple trespass, must be made good. Mr. Fane gives at full the Game Law of the State of New York, which recognizes as a general principle that the game on a man's land is his own. In Connecticut, New Jersey, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, the same principle is applied. In these States, however, poaching is punished only by fine, except in Pennsylvania, where the old Colonial Act of 1760 is still law, and punishes poaching by a fine of forty shillings, or thirty days' imprisonment. Mr. Fane adds that "the main purpose of these laws is undoubtedly the preservation of game for the use of the people, and to provide against its wanton destruction by the mischievous or ignorant who might take it out of season, and destroy nests or eggs. In the Eastern States the landowners are encouraged to cultivate game by an interest in it short of making it property; in the Western States they are left to the operation of the ordinary laws against trespass.

The play upon the words *lowe*, a blaze, and *Lowe* the name of the English Chancellor of the Exchequer, in *Punch's* witty epigram on the budget published in our last Saturday Evening's edition reminds one that there is a common Hindi word for "blaze" identical in sound with the Scotch *lowe*. This word may be derived from the Sanskrit *álo*, with which *lowe*, *light*, *lua*, are no doubt connected.—*Englishman*.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

For Havre and London.

1339 Hydrabad, Holmwood—W. Nicol & Co.

For London and Havre.

1197 Euterpe, Cosens—The Captain.

For Havre.

996 Braunstone, Hughes—Owen and Okell.
1265 British India, Paw—Lawrence & Co.
1171 Conflict, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
869 Lalla Rookh, Wilson—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1087 Rinaldo, Hoase—W. Nicol & Co.
1152 Tythonus, Andrews—Rennie Scovell & Co.

For Havre via Kurrachee.

589 Winslow, Darmandrits—Captain.

For Liverpool.

1182 Ashgrove, Fon—M. Nusserwanjee.
1445 Asia, Nelson—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1266 British Consul, Raymond, W. Nicol & Co.
1011 City of Berlin, Warden, W. Nicol & Co.
1320 Cavour, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1053 Compta, Hard—Edward Bates & Co.
896 Childers, Efford—Remington & Co.
1431 Charles Bal, Chapman—Captain.
959 Ermanta, Shield—Rennie Scovell & Co.
1034 Elizabeth Fry, Foster—Volkart Brothers.
1594 Euxine, Harrington—E. Bates & Co.
1173 Evelyn, Boag—Volkart Brothers.
1415 Isabella Kerr, Evans—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1280 Louisa Fletcher, Peterson—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
1237 Macedon, Jones—Stenhouse & Co.
2377 Morning Light, Cheston—Lawrence & Co.
1244 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock—Edward Bates & Co.
1417 Oriflamme, Hughes—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1704 Persia, Ellion—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1292 Prince Oscar, Powels—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1243 Quorn, Patching—Lawrence & Co.
1385 Royal Adelaide, Jeffery—Captain.
1330 Sir John Mandeville, Mathews—Edward Bates & Co.
1010 Seaforth, Woodward—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1060 Sir Charles Napier, Jenkins—Edward Bates & Co.
1386 Sydney Dacres, Mosey—E. Bates & Co.
1199 Stornoway, Short—Stenhouse & Co.
1196 T. E. Lemon, Anderson—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
1393 William Fairbairn, Elder—E. Bates & Co.

For Falmouth for Orders.

494 Kingdom O' Fife, Key—G. F. Pim & Co.

For Bremen.

600 Index, Kerr—Owen and Okell.
740 Oriental, Wyatt—Pelly & Co.

For Newyork.

1324 Juventa, Holme—Captain.

For Amsterdam.

810 Donna Maria, Meekle—Volkart Brothers.

For Antwerp